The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 95 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 22 1915. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
24th April	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	—	—
8th "	Salsette	6300	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	—	—
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Malola	12500
29 "	Kashmir	9000	—	—
5th June	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
12th "	Arabia	8000	—	—
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	11500	—	—
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th "	Kalyan	9000	—	—
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Caledonia	8000	—	—
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	11th April	23rd April
Kirin Maru	B Sasaki	3801	23rd April	5th May
Ivo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3866	16th May	28th May
Bombay Maru	K Kurodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about,	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	—
City of Calcutta	7636	—	22nd May
City of Sparta	5415	—	12th June
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	—
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	—

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers "are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST.*, FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 181.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday 23rd April †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185 Monday, 26th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

"KASARA," 1,195, Thursday, 29th April 9 a.m. §C.M.

†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 29th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Thursday, 29th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on or about 22nd April, via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

22nd April, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 8,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Nothing better in convalescence, Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. B 8

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 51TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE,

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
36/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 8

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 30, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED an ADDITIONAL GRADUATE, and an UNDERGRADUATE, from June for Zoroastrian Boarding High School, Deolali Board and lodging free, Apply PRINCIPAL. 458

CHEMIST ASSISTANT.—WANTED a EUROPEAN CHEMIST ASSISTANT, fully qualified. Good salesman essential. Apply with full particulars of experience to R. SCOTT THOMSON & Co., Calcutta. 160

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED urgently OLD MOSQUITO CURTAIN and LINEN for troops in Persia and E. Africa. Repairs undertaken free of cost by
M. CARTWRIGHT,
Secretary, Ladies' Depot,
163 Anantapur.

WANTED at once—THREE CARPENTERS for service on board the Paddlers, proceeding to Persian Gulf, pay Rs. 35 per mensem with free rations. Apply in person with testimonials to STAFF OFFICER, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 450

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARDERS for room in Medow Street at Rs. 100 per mensem. Two in a room Rs. 80 per mensem. Good Table under European management. Also outside meals supplied Breakfast and Dinner at Rs. 30 per mensem.
Terms cash in advance. Apply to "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED.—GRADUATES of the Bombay Veterinary College, for the subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
(Sd.) G. K. WALKER,
Major, C.I.E.,
Superintendent, C. V. D.,
415 Bombay Presidency, Poona.

WANTED—An experienced Lady Assistant Surgeon for Female Hospital, Lyallpur. Pay Rs. 200-20-300. House free. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to SECRETARY, DISTRICT BOARD, Lyallpur, Punjab, not later than 15th May, 1915. 193

WANTED a TEACHER, preferably a B.Sc., to teach Science in the A. S. Desai High School, Malwan. Pay up to Rs. 60. Post temporary for ten months, with some prospects of permanence to a really deserving man. Apply—
J. A MADAN, I.C.S.,
President,
194 A. S. Desai High School Committee, Malwan.

GOVERNMENT OF KEDAH.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—WANTED at once an ASSISTANT ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN with experience in the preparation of Plans for large Public buildings.
Salary $70 per mensem, rising to $95 by triennial increments of $12.50 per mensem. One Straits dollar is equivalent to Rs. 1.3/4.
The appointment is pensionable.
Applicants who must speak English and be expert draughtsmen with a sound knowledge of Building constructions, should send specimens of their work vouched for by a principal together with full particulars of age, nationality, and experience, accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
Alor Star, Kedah, Malay Peninsula.
181

WANTED.

WANTED—A EUROPEAN CANVASSER, for Textile Mill Stores, Dyes etc. State experience and salary expected. Apply to "R" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 183

WANTED—An EXPERT SHORT-HAND TYPIST, state Short-hand and Type-writing speed, age, experience and salary expected. Apply to "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 182

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN wishes to join private family as paying guest. Colaba or Arthur Bunder preferred. Apply to Box No. 309, "Advt. Dept. "Bombay "Bombay Chronicle." 444.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A pair of pedigree wire haired terriers and pups. Apply SANJANA, 200, Girgaum Back Road. 456

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, noted for Genuine Statements, Quick Settlement and Prompt Payment. 336

FOR SALE—1—2½ H.P. Premier MOTOR CYLCE, splendid working order, thoroughly overhauled lately. For price and trial apply No. 12, Imperial Mansions, Ripon Road. 459

A NEW DOCTOR'S BROUGHAM for sale by Messrs. Morgan & Co., London. For price and particulars apply to Box No. 517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 160

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE.—9.12 H. P. RENAULT CAR with 6 seated, open body painted red, complete with full standard equipment including 2 head lamps burning carbide, two side lamps and tail lamp burning kerosine and electricity both, water proof hood with side curtains, double screen, one stepney wheel with cover, jack tools etc. Also the following extra:—speedometer, 8 day clock, side mirror, side umbrella basket two leather pouches for letters etc., two cigar keepers, one electric horn, one musical horn and two others, two hood lamps and lamp lighting the front seats, call bell, foot brass rod, etc., aluminium wire netting fitted with two side boards and also two tool boxes fitted to the side board. Shock absorbers, kept scrupulously decent and in an up-to-date condition as will be seen at a glance on the car. Only to be sold as owner wants to go in for a bigger and a powerful car. Any inspection or trial in Bombay by previous appointment. Price Rs. 4,000. Bona fide offers considered. Apply to Box No. 292 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 392

TO BE LET

BUNGALOW, at Lonavla, to let for Hindus only. Apply PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS, Bombay. 386

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in the Apollo Chambers. For particulars apply to MANAGER, Pyrke's Apollo Hotel. 363

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO BE LET, a very convenient BUNGLOW, at the end of the Gamdevi Road, opposite Sir D. M Petit's Bungalow, Girgaum 419

SMART SHIGRAM with fast Arab horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to J. B. MISTRY c/o Central Bank Ltd., Alice Building, Fort. 182

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS. a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

TO LET.—SPLENDID UPPER FLAT well furnished, for 12 months. Five spacious and cool rooms with large verandahs, and modern conveniences. Open to west, north and east. Colaba Reclamation, close sea. Moderate rental for suitable tenant. Apply to Box No. 295, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 397

TO LET—The upper flat of our well ventilated Bungalow at the junction of Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. It has a China flooring and other latest sanitary arrangements. Post Office, Tram and Rly. Station very near. For particulars apply to the PROPRIETOR BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 442

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 382

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar. "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client BAI REHMATBAI, widow of HAJI JAKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL, has contracted to purchase the property hereunder described from BAI DINBAI, widow of MANECKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR, the administratrix of the estate of Jehangir Maneckji Contractor, deceased.
All persons having any interest in or claims against the said property in any manner whatsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser herein at their office No. 98, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to the claims (if any) of which no notice shall have been received and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Hughes Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand and forty-three (3,043) square yards or thereabouts and bearing along with the other land, Collector's Old Nos. 7, 8, 9, 20, 26, 26, 29, 127 and 118, New Nos. 35, 125, 170, 970, 940, Old Survey Nos. 169, 678, C/161, 167 168 and 170 and New Survey Nos. 8001 and 8002, and bounded on the East by the property of Unkers, Limited, on the West by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust, on the North by other property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor and on the South by the said Hughes Road and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D. Ward No. 2555 (1) 2444, 2555 (6) and (8) and Street Nos. 12, 291, 1B and 1D and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vender.
Dated this 21st day of April, 1915.
PAYNE & Co.,
455 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments to be filled from the 20th June, 1915:—
(1) One assistant in Zoology at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 150—10—200.
(2) One assistant in Mathematics at Deccan College, Poona, who will be on Rs. 150—10—200, or Rs. 100—10—200 according to his qualifications.
(3) One assistant in English at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 100—10—200.
(4) One assistant in Mathematics at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 100—10—200.
(5) One Demonstrator in Science at Deccan College, Poona, on Rs. 75.
In every case the appointment will be strictly probationary for the first two years. Applicants should have taken the M.A. or the honours B.A. degree in the subject which they propose to teach.
Applications will be received from persons already in service. Those not in service should state their age, caste, vernacular, academic qualifications (with class) and teaching experience, and submit copies of recent testimonials.
Applications should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, and will be received up to the 15th May, 1915.
W. H. SHARP,
Director of Public Instruction.
Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, 20th April, 1915. 454

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1915-1916.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 19th May, 1915, for the supply of 12,000 barrels of Portland Cement delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, as required during the official year ending 31st March 1916.
2. The cement to be in accordance with British standard specification, and tenderers shculd state the brand quoted for.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of cement tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 without which no tender will be considered.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
Fergusson Road,
Bombay, 20th April, 1915. 443

PHILLIPS AND CO LTD.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
314, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED with accuracy and despatch under highly qualified European supervision at normal prices. Our dispensing department has been still further enlarged and facilities obtained to meet with recent greatly increased pressure of this most important Pharmaceutical work.
Telephone 2,746. Telegrams Digitalis Bombay. 389

WANTED.

MANAGING AGENT.

WORKING CAPITAL REQUIRED ABOUT 3 LAKHS OF RUPEES
for
THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, Broach. Ordinary shares 9 Lakhs of Rupees, 7 per cent. preference. Shares 3 Lakhs of Rupees. Paid up Capital Ten Lakhs. Balance not subscribed. Contains up-to-date Machinery of 24,420 spindles and 232 Looms for preparing Finer Counts of Yarn from 40s. to 100s. and for manufacturing finer cloth.
Applications should be sent before the 25th April to the Board of Directors quoting rate of Interest and also required Remuneration through Rao Sahib Ambashankar Uttamram Mahji, Broach
By order
V. MANICKVELU MOODALIAR,
Manager.
The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., Broach.
15th April, 1915. 376

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. DAWOODBHOY BHANJI PEERMAHOMED and CURRIMBHOY PEERMAHOMED, (trading together in partnership under the name of "Currimbhoy Peermahomed & Co.") have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or to any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Oriental Buildings, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground situate at Byramji Hill Road Bandora in the District of Thana within the registration Sub-District of Bandora containing by admeasurement 1226 square yards or thereabouts together with the bunglow outhouses stables and tenements standing thereon bearing Survey No. 209 and assessed by the Bandora Municipality under House No. 54A and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the West by Government land and beyond that by public road, on or towards the East by public road, on or towards the North by the property of Hussain Mulji and on or towards the South by the land of Fazal Janmahomed and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
Dated this 21st day of April, 1915.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
461 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr NUSSERWANJI RATANJI NARIMAN, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim or interest, in, or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Freehold tenure together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of the Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2235 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 432, 449, 469, 470, New No. 13943 Old Survey Nos. 40-33-41 and New Survey No. 1/6972 and bounded on the East by the ground of Mahomed Choth, on the West by the property of Merwanji Jamsetji on the North by the aforesaid Falkland Road and on the South by the property of Nanabhoy Dossabhai Mama and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 41B and are now assessed under B Ward Nos. 2595 to 2597 and 2598 to 2601 and Street Nos. 394, 1 to 3 and 4 to 7.
Dated this 21st day of April, 1915.
MULLA & MULLA,
462 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF RAO BAHADUR GHANASHAM NILKANTH NADKARNI, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed RAO BAHADUR GHANASHAM NILKANTH NADKARNI, late of Bombay, a Pleader of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay Hindu deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 5th day of May, 1914, and the probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 15th day of January, 1915, to GOMABAI, of Bombay the widow of the said deceased one of the Executors in the said Will named are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executrix at the office of Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay, her Attorneys within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.
CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executrix.
Dated this 7th day of April, 1915. 375

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" sailing about the end of April, 1915, Accommodation available in two-berthed cabins on promenade deck for 12—15 1st class passengers only.
Fare to Marseilles Rs. 500.
For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

DR. M. M. GIMI EDUCATIONAL TRUST

APPLICATIONS for studentships are invited from PARSI students desirous of proceeding to Europe or America for the study of Pedagogics or some branch of industrial, technical or other scientific knowledge. Applications containing particulars of age, qualifications, the courses of studies to be pursued with the duration thereof and the total estimated cost and accompanied by copies of testimonials must reach the SECRETARY, NAVSARI CHAMBERS, not later than 31st May, 1915. 396

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PIECE OF VACANT LAND, situate behind the Noran Mills, by the side of the Water Main Road, passing near the British Beer Breweries, Ltd., Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, out of Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir, Seervai, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Messrs. R. P. Umrigar and Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Wamanrao Bhai Thakore, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of August, 1913, and made between the said Wamanrao Bhai Thakore of one part and Ruttanshaw Framjee Umrigar Pestanjee Rustomjee Umrigar and Jemasjee Framjee Umrigar, trading under the names and style of Ruttonjee Pestanjee Umrigar and Co., sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4.30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of New Salt Batty, ground of the Foras tenure, containing by admeasurement 19,560 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being, at Ferguson Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 275, 309, 375 and 358, and New No. 12273. Old Survey No and New Survey No. 12/2763 1A. 2A/2764 and 1A, 1B/3162, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under "G" Ward No. 1063 (1) to 1063 (4) and street Nos. 6868 (a) and 68 (b) 68 (c), and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the Salt Batty ground now partly belonging to Dadubhai Abbajee and partly to Mahomed Syed Cumrabhai, on or towards the West by swamp ground, on or towards the North by Salt Batty ground belonging to Bhasker Gangajee, and on or towards the South by Salt Batty ground belonging to Dadubhai Abbajee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir, Seervai, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Khoja Street, near Null Bazar, out of Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of Mistry Teppa Roopa, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mistry Manilal Nanjee and Bai Dhunbai, widow of Mistry Nanjee Ludha, the Mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of May, 1911, and the further charge, dated the 19th day of March, 1913, made between the Mortgagors, of one part and the Mortgagee of the other, sell by Public Auction, on the following day and hours, the undermentioned properties:—
LOT NO. 1.
Sale, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of April, 1915, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in breadth and 61 feet in length, making in all 203 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being fronting on the east side of Khoja Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, formerly in the Registration Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, and now in the Sub-district of Mandvi, Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 378 and 1340, and New No. 7651, Old Survey Nos. 1329 and 1330, and New Survey No. 4691, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward No. and Street No. 64, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the North by the house of Baboo Miya bin Shaik Ahmed Fakir, and on or towards the South by the house of Hahibux bin Imambux, which said premises were formerly, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Manilal Nanjee and Bai Dhunibai, widow of Mistry Nanjee Ludha.
LOT NO. 2.
Sale on the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building, built in the chunam and stone wall and covered with tiles standing thereon, situate, lying and being, at Khoji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2638 and New No. 9656, Old Survey No. 899, and New Survey No. 4320, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward No. 7299, and Street Nos. 200, 202, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a gully, common to the premises described in lot No. 1, and property of Assai Bibi, and on or towards the South by a house formerly belonging to Shaik Ibrahim Zambeker, but now belonging to said Manilal Nanjee and Bai Dhunibai widow, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Manilal Nanjee and Bai Dhunibai, widow of Nanjee Ludha,
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office, Old Secretaria, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers,
SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGO EX. PRIZE VESSELS "RHEINFELS" AND "WARTURM."
Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, acting in accordance with the orders of the Bombay Prize Court, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following uncleared cargo of the Prize Vessels "Rheinfels" and "Warturm."
On THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. at the Prince's Dock, Rail Borne Cargo Shed:—
479 steel plates, 73 bars, 89 bundles rods, 6 plates, 4 bundles sheets, plates, rail, angle iron, China clay, etc.
Also at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Combustible Warehouse, Mazagaon.
75 casks coal tar.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE SOUTHERN MARATHA SPINNING & WEAVING COY., LTD., SITUATED IN HUBLI.
Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), in one lot:—
All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, looms, machinery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.
For further full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.
SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DINING, DRAWING, BED-ROOM AND OFFICE FURNITURE, JOST FAN, RICH CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE, AND PLATEDWARE ETC.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "Meher Mansion," opposite the Band Stand, Cooperage, very valuable and handsome household furniture, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner-waggon, Chesterfield sofas, easy and low chairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, carved chiffoniers, jardineers, palm stands, Cleopatra sofas, self reclining sofas, clothes and gown presses, side and corner cabinets, folding screen, book-cases, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, rolled top office table, gramophone cabinet, sweet-toned organ, music stool, teakwood and blackwood single and double cots, Jost fan, electric lamp, washing tables, English Ice-box, Kodak Camera (complete), rich Chinaware, glassware, platedware, etc., etc.
The property of J. S. Henderson Esq., of Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY AT 2-30 P.M. S. T.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., a 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors undermentioned the following ornaments such as:—
On account and at the risk of G. J. Dalton.
Gold rings, bracelets, etc.
On account and at the risk of W. Chas. Lewis.
Gold necklet.
On account and at the risk of George Misquitta.
Gold Broach set with pearls, tiepins, rings etc.
On account and at the risk of I. F. Dixon.
Gold half-hunting watch, watchguard, silver match box etc.
On account and at the risk of J. J. Fido.
Gold bangles set with rubies.
On account and at the risk of Mrs. O. Avice.
1 western electric fan.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1915.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-25 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 25TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M.,(S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 25th day of April, 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Bellasis Road, and Moreland Road, near Byculla Club, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, comprising dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, rich glass and porcelainware, rich upholstered drawing room suite, cottage piano, handsome hall cabinets, marble topped tables, tiled teapoys, rich engravings table ornaments, carpets, iron single and double beds, mirror door almirahs, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, meat safes bent-wood chairs, cooking utensils, victoria carriage, and waler horse, etc., etc.

The property of P. B. Fenner, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on vew.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

GALA NIGHT, ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.

At 6-30 To-night at 10 p. m.

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

The inimitable comedian will sing to-night "As long as I've got the "cart" "The Ragtime Marie" "They're all nuts" Heaven help the sailors".....

MISS MARIE GODWIN

Bombay's idol in more favourite songs and dances.

OUR EXCLUSIVE CINEMA FEATURES

A film of intense local topical interest.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

THE R. G. A. v PARSEE PIONEERS

A hard struggle for supremacy.

Exciting, enjoyable and entertaining

THE GYM TEAM.

The cream of the talent.

THE GAME AND THE SPECTATORS

WERE YOU IN THE CROWD?

If not certainly

Your friends are there

OUR STAR DRAMA in two parts

"DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S CONSICENCE"

Full of thrilling sensations from beginning to the end.

SPECIAL WAR & TOPICAL SERIES

Comedy, Comics etc.

N.B.—For the convenience of visitors from the tournment the hockey film will be shown just after the interval each evening at the 1st show at 6-30.....

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.

Ladies' Session 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.

Evening Session 6 to 8 p. m.

Night Session 9-30 to 11-30 on (Saturdays only)

Sunday Session 9 to 11 a. m.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders....£562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—ends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. B.9

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
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Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	78.9	65.6	74	..	9.83	—0.08
Do. (20th)	86.6	74.2	82	..	6.58	—3.48
Jask						
Muskat	85.7	74.4	55	..	4.43	0.75
Do. (20th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.6	73.0	35	..	0.95	—0.69
Rawalpindi	92.7	61.1	46	..	11.36	1.64
Lahore	102.9	70.0	48	..	5.26	1.62
Hissar	106.2	70.2	31	..	3.89	..
Ambala	102.7	67.1	39	..	5.40	—0.32
Delhi	102.5	78.0	27	..	12.10	9.08
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.8	73.7	27	..	8.17	6.43
Mainpuri	105.7	70.9	41	..	4.58	2.04
Jhansi	106.2	73.1	22	..	3.61	1.73
Cawnpore	104.2	71.8	30	..	3.52	1.38
Allahabad	105.1	69.8	30	..	5.06	2.80
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.5	75.8	49	..	1.17	—0.07
Karachi	84.9	73.4	78	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	111.2	69.2	20	..	3.70	2.30
Jalpore	102.5	68.6	25	..	3.62	2.15
Kotah	105.6	70.6	16	..	5.98	4.70
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102.6	71.4	32	..	1.43	0.90
Dwarka	84.9	76.5	73	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	99.9	74.4	56	..	1.26	0.78
Rajkot	105.1	70.3	39	..	0.46	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	107.2	77.4	32	..	0.21	—0.44
Surat	110.	80.3	58	..	0.83	0.46
Ahmedabad	110.	80.7	35	..	0.38	—0.04
Deesa	107.3	73.8	24	..	0.96	0.44
Neemuch	103.1	70.4	17	..	4.66	3.24
Indore	104.1	70.1	25	..	4.63	4.63
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102.3	65.8	22	..	5.80	4.05
Sauzor	102.2	75.6	7	..	5.71	1.24
Hoshangabad	105.1	70.8	27	..	5.11	3.25
Khandwa	107.8	71.9	19	..	3.13	1.88
Akola	107.4	68.4	27	..	5.59	3.44
Amroet	103.8	70.8	16	..	4.77	2.60
Nagpur	105.6	71.9	14	..	5.93	3.01
Chanda	107.5	71.0	55	..	5.86	2.58
Raipur	105.2	72.6	21	..	3.05	0.35
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.7	81.2	75	..	1.19	0.58
Ratnagiri	89.3	81.1	75	..	0.61	0.18
Mormugao	92.3	81.1	74	..	1.72	—0.03
Karwar	89.9	79.0	71	..	5.87	3.67
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.4	70.4	25	..	1.90	3.93
Ahmednagar	102.8	70.6	38	..	3.33	1.66
Poona	104.8	71.1	58	..	1.43	—0.15
Sholapur	103.8	78.8	46	..	6.67	4.71
Bijapur	101.1	73.5	55	0.04	6.34	4.32
Belgaum	90.8	70.9	56	..	4.98	1.46
Aurangabad	103.2	77.5	40	..	5.00	3.40
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.4	74.3	32	..	4.39	2.09
Hyderabad	103.0	80.9	49	..	4.81	1.36
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.4	77.5	79	0.19	3.93	—0.45
Calicut	92.0	78.8	85	..	14.97	5.74
Cochin	88.8	79.5	83	..	27.04	12.42
Colombo	90.4	75.3	93	0.01	29.68	—4.88
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.8	76.7	76	..	7.66	0.32
Bellary	105.6	70.1	51	..	4.99	2.00
Cuddapah	105.5	83.0	52	..	9.37	4.18
Madras	92.6	70.1	77	..	34.96	4.10
Bangalore	95.2	72.6	68	..	4.77	—0.25
Coimbatore	96.6	76.0	80	..	7.76	0.88
Trichinopoly	103.7	79.3	65	..	7.69	—2.1
Negapatam	91.7	82.8	74	..	22.22	—7.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 21.

Thunderstorms have given rain at a few places in the peninsula, Mercara reporting three inches. The weather is slightly unsettled in extreme north.

Forecast:—Thunderstorms in the peninsula, some precipitation in the western Himalayas.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab and at most stations in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below normal at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is in excess at Jacobabad during the day and at Jodhpur at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at the coast stations and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Veraval, Bhavnagar Para, Surat and Ahmedabad; night temperature is also above normal at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Light thundershowers have been reported from Mangalore and Trivandrum.

A few showers are possible in Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st April, 1915, was 30.034 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th April, 1915

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.762	inches
Temperature of Air	86.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9	"
Dew Point	76.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.708	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=1.0)	1.8	"
Maximum temperature of air	91.7	"
Minimum do. do.	80.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,N,S	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	188	miles

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 21.

Lhasa	King	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

April 21.

Nubia	Lyndon	Shanghai
Sildar	Bryn	Calcutta

The following vessels received Port Clearances yesterday:—

Steamer	Crosby Hall	for	Calcutta
"	Kathlamba	for	Calcutta
"	Dumra	for	Busreh

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nubia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia, 3,697 tons, Captain G. F. Lyndon, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain H. Bryn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in water ballast.

S. S. Crosby Hall:—The steamer Crosby Hall, 2,596 tons, Captain G. Simpson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in water ballast.

S. S. Kathlamba:—The steamer Kathlamba, 4,103 tons, Captain C. Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Hobday, will sail to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday April 21st, 1915.

D. & E. Onda	Le Grands	M. M. & Co
F. atthlamba	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Heiyo Maru	Nakumra	M. B. Kaisha
N. Militaries imbricos	Charltons	D. anjee & Co
P. Soldier Prince		D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi, Kaveri, Ponaei, Indravati, Netravati	M. small	K N & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co
4	Luzon Maru	Minita	N. Y. K.
5	Vesterlaad	Christiansen	W M. & A. & Co
6	Worsley Hall	Ring	K. N. Co
7	Crosby Hall	Simpson	K. Nixon & Co
8	Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
9	Novara	Hatharington	M. M. & Co
10/11	Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	N. Y. Kaisha
14	Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co
15	Kirkfield	Dermidy	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3	Nagoya	Lyndon	P. & O. Co
5	Persia	Selby Hall	P. & O Co.
6	Orissa	Longlands	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Dalmaney	Wil	
Baron Fairlie	MacDonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani.
Okara	Livingston	M. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miltiades Embricos 25 bales waste cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 27 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 10 bales savri cotton, 100 cwts. turmeric, 200 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.; 12 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A. Laduck; 95 casks 114 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein, 15 cases cotton curtains, L. B. Bhootwalla; 500 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Soldier Prince (s) 8,008 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Vesterland (s) 187 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jeddah (s) 3,998 cwts. teel seed, 3,000 cwts. linseed, 500 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Dewchand and Co.; 416 cwts. Persian gum, J. Narbheram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Jeddah (s) 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kirkfield (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Luzon Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 2,400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 99 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 500 bales cotton raw, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 4,600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Okara from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—1,630 bags rice, 53,277 pieces 50,161 bundles scantling, 300 bundles 2,766 pieces teak squares, 1,564 pieces planks, 1,768 pieces posts, 41 pieces teak square ends, 985 bags cotton seed, 38 cases cigarettes, 3 cases venetians, 6 cases fishmaws, 1,300 cases wax, 3,810 cases candles, 5 cases butter, 65 bundles hooks, 5 bundles tarpaulins, 1,[illegible] pieces English wood sleepers, 496 pieces decks, 8 bundles moulding, 1 bale cotton check, 169 casks lubricating oil, 30 casks mineral grease, 35 casks S. T. substitute.

S. S. Luzon Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—1,404 casks cement, 2 cases sulphuric acid, 700 cases cassia, 100 cases beer, 17 cases glass beads, 281 cases glass chimneys, 102 cases glass globes, 14 cases glass lamps, 26 cases glass tumblers, 17 cases salt cellers, 468 cases glass bottles, 4 cases glass inkstands, 2 cases glass springs, 4 cases lamp shades, 3 cases perfumery, 22 packages Ising glass, 50 bags sugarcandy, 2 cases 157 bundles mattings, 20 cases umbrella materials, 1 case silk umbrellas, 185 cases camphor, 15 cases camphor oil, 125 bags dry ginger, 25 bags saltram seed, 9 casks coal tar and pitch, 9 casks coal tar, 60 packages 90 cases 42 half chests tea, 115 cases preserves, 318 bundles damar batu, 1,241 bundles betel nuts, 3 bundles nutmegs, 83 bundles pepper, 10 cases mace, 4 bags sago, 220 bags sago flour, 527 bags flour, 1 bag arecanuts, 2,180 bags white rice, 22 bags gam arabic, 127 cases gum benjamine, 1,602 bundles rattans, 9 bales 3 cases shirtings, 36 cases cotton yarn, 5 cases silk goods.

S. S. Baron Fairlie from Calcutta.—Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,790 tons coal.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Low Water: Month	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
	April.					Ap.				
W.	21	m 2	20	24	4	21	m 8	20	17	17
		3	38a	25	5		9	31	21	0
TH.	22	m 3	10	23	8	22	m 9	10	18	8
		4	44a	25	0		11	35a	21	7
F.	23	m 4	30a	23	2	23	m 10	30	19	4
		5	57	21	11					
SAT.	24	m 6	11	23	4	24	m 1	11	20	14
		7	14a	25	3		0	19a	19	7
SUN.	25	m 7	42	24	3	25	m 2	0	19	8
		8	14a	25	11		1	43a	19	2
M.	26	m 8	50	25	7	26	m 2	40	18	
		9	3a	26	8		2	44a	18	0
TU.	27	m 9	40	27	1	27	m 3	17	16	11
		9	46a	27	5		3	31a	18	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April,	Sunrise	Sunset
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 6h. 57m
" 22 (Thursday)	" 6h. 17m.	" 6h. 58m
" 23 (Friday)	" 6h. 16m	" 6h. 58m
" 24 (Saturday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 6h. 58m
" 25 (Sunday)	" 6h. 14m	" 6h. 59m
" 26 (Monday	" 6h. 14m.	" 6h. 59m
" 27 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 6h. 59m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h 42.4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h. 5-7m. p.m First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th 7h. 49.8m. p.m

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 34,62,967-8-5; Second Donation from the Western India Turf Club, Rs. 75,000; Contributions from Belgaum, Rs. 12,050; 7th Instalment from Poona Branch, Rs 5,000; H. H. Sir Bhagwatsinhji Thakor Saheb of Gondal towards the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Rs. 5,000; 2nd Contribution from Akalkote Durbar, Rs. 5,000; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 4,991-10-5; Subscriptions from Halal Taluka, Rs. 4,003-14; Maharawal Shri Fatensinhji Raja of Chota Udepur, Rs. 4,000; Subscriptions from Nasik, Rs. 1,625-5-7; H. H. The Thakor Saheb of Rajkore, Instalments for March and April 1915. Rs. 1,500; Subscriptions from Bhopal, Rs. 1,429-12-7; Subscriptions from Dohad, Rs. 1,361-5-6; 2nd Instalment from Sirdar Bomanji Vakil, his son Mr. Dinshaw, and his ryots of surrounding villages in Panch Mahals Collectorate, Rs. 1,000; Subscriptions through Huzur Dy. Assitt. Political Agent, Mahikantha, Rs. 834-4; Subscriptions from Godhra, Rs. 707-8; Assitt. Pol. Agent Zalawad, Rs. 594-15; Subscriptions through Thandar Pandu Mewas, Rs. 577-8; 7th Donation from Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; Hony. Presidency Magistrates' Society, Rs. 500; 7th Instalment from Kaira, Rs. 457-6; Thakor Saheb of Kotda, Rs. 440-4; Subscriptions through Bakru Tandar, Rs. 420.10-8; Officers, Men, and Followers 122nd Rajputana Infantry, Rs. 418-11; Political Agent for Cutch and Morri in Anchol, Rs. 417-8-10; Virpur State, Rs. 413; Chhagandal Jamnadas Esqr., Rs. 350; Great Indian Cinematograph Co., Rs. 342-12-6; Ranpur People, Taluka Dhanduka, Rs. 338-1-3; Collections in Dewas State, Rs. 322-6-6; Subscriptions from Bhadwa Taluka, Rs. 300; Subscriptions from Bahra Thandar, Rs. 293.5-4; 6th Instalment Mandvi Taluka, Rs. 251; Messrs. Asjinwall Lakhmidas & Co., Rs. 250; Northern Preventive Force Salt Dept. 7th Instalment, Rs. 227-14; Subscriptions through Hony. Secretary Indore State Branch, Rs. 224-14-3; 22nd Instalment Thana District, Rs. 211-4; Subscriptions from Dholka, Rs. 210; Rai Sankli Talukdar, Rs. 200; Servants and Citizens of Vishalghad Jahagir, Rs. 200; 32nd Instalment Kolaba District, Rs. 196-5; Subscriptions through Thandar, Dhrafa, Rs. 167-9-2; Subscriptions through Chotila Thandar, Rs. 150; F. G. H. Anderson Esqr., Rs. 150; Subscriptions through Hony. Secretary Indore State Branch, Rs. 149-13; Traffic Staff B. B. & C. I. Railway Ahmedabad, Rs. 146-6; Subscriptions through Lodhika Thandar, Rs. 141.2-8; Hony. Card Secy. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Rs. 129; Subscriptions through Thandar Sangadh, Rs. 121-8; 2nd Instalment from Raipur Taluka, Rs. 105; Subscriptions through Paliad Taluka, Rs. 103-14-8; Tansa Village Taluka Dhanduka, Rs. 101; Subscriptions through Dhrafa Thandar, Rs. 100; Subscriptions from Kotharia Taluka, Rs. 100; Rai Sankli Talukdar, Rs. 100; Azam Waghella Khanji Anandoirhji of Deodar, Rs. 95; Subscriptions through Songadh Thandar, Rs. 90-1-4; Prize Money foregone by boys of the Robert Money School, Rs. 80; 7th Monthly Donation Govt. Central Press, Rs. 72-10-8; Forest Officials under Conservator of Forests S. C., Rs. 70; 5th Instalment from Bhachan Taluka, Rs. 60-14-9; Mahomedans of Dhanduka, Rs. 55; Easter Collection from District Judge and Church Trustee Bijapur, Rs. 50; D. F. Batliwala Esqr., Rs. 45; Subscriptions from Goona Cantonment, Rs. 45; Subscriptions through Babra Thandar, Rs. 43; 3rd Instalment from Anjar Taluka, Rs. 42; Subscriptions through Wadhwan Thandar, Rs. 40; Subcriptions from Deogadh Taluka, Rs. 35-14-6; Boras of Dhandhuka, Rs. 35; Modesa People Rs. 35; 4th Monthly Instalment from Officers and Employees Aden Port Trust, Rs. 33-10; Subscriptions through Ludhika Thandar, Rs. 32-12; Capt. J. L. Eden, Rs. 30; Indian Church J. P. Mission, Deesa, Rs. 30; Talukdars of Lakdia, Rs. 29-2; 31st Instalment from Kolaba District, Rs. 29; Subscriptions from Nowgong Indore, Rs. 21-3; Subscriptions through Wadhwan Thandar, Rs. 20; Secy. Jewish Friends in Need Society, Rs. 15; Subscriptions from Anjar Taluka, Rs. 15; Naj People Taluka South Daseri, Rs. 15; Wadhwan, Rs. 14-14-8; Subscriptions from Jambhudhoola, Rs. 14-2-6; Subscriptions through Wadhwan Thandar, Rs. 11-6; Subscriptions from Kalol Taluka, Rs. 11; Desai of Prantej, Rs. 10; and Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 57-8-5; Total, Rs. 35,98,192-3-11; After deduction of amounts repeated by oversight, Rs. 26,000; Total, Rs. 35,72,192-3-11.

One thing is sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

THE MOST POPULAR AND FAMOUS SILK PIECEGOODS SHOP

DEALER IN ALL SORTS OF

Fashionable Silks, Artistic High Class Embroidered Silks. Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silks Stocked in large Quantity.

Every Mail brings for us latest and up-to-date Fashions.

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AHMED E. ESAALI,

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CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-87, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

MADE IN GERMANY.

INDIGNANT STOCKBROKERS.

There was a curious incident on the London Stock Exchange in mail week, at the posting of the new minimum price-list. The metal clasps holding the list were ostentatiously engraved "Made in Germany," and this so excited the hostility of members that the clasps were promptly demolished without time being lost in making representations to the officials.

It was claimed that such an extraordinary indiscretion ought to be made a factor in the Stock Exchange Committee's election, and though this suggestion was hardly serious, the explanation of the origin of the offending clasps is awaited with interest. It is presumed that they had been in the possession of the officials for some time prior to the outbreak of war.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 20th

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		3,000
"	Imports		33,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	..	5.80d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	..	8.30d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)		May ..	10.16
" "		July ..	10.40
New York Official noon call		May ..	10.18
" "		July ..	10.43
New Orleans 10 a.m	..	May ..	9.82
" "		July ..	10.12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 20th

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	33,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.69	5.68
June-July	5.76	5.77
July-Aug.	5.83	5.84
Oct.-Nov.	5.99	5.99
Jan.-Feb.	6.05	6.05
March-April.	6.10	6.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 20 h

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price
May-June	5.69	5.68
June-July	5.76	5.72
July-Aug.	5.83	5.80
Oct.-Nov	5.99	5.96
Jan.-Feb.	6.05	6.02
March-April	6.10	6.07

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

London, April 20th.

Good Bengal M G	4.20
F.G. " "	4 32
Fine " "	4.44
Good Oomra M.G.	4.60
F.G. " "	4.72
Fine " "	4.84
Good M.G. Oomra	4.60
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.84
Good Broach	5 15
F.G "	5.30
Fine "	5.45

Tone of Manchester Market :—
Strong but Irregular. Indian offers are scarce.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, April 20th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	31,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	13,000
" " to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York May	10 25
Previous closing price	10 20
Futures at New York July	10.49
Previous closing price	10 45
Spot Cotton at New York	10 45
Previous price	10 45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9 56
Previous price	9.56
Futures at New Orleans May	9.89
Previous price	9.89
Futures at New Orleans July	10.20
Previous price	10.20

Zymore Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers.

180—6M

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 7/8
Demand Bills	4.79.35
Silver Commercial Bars	60⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3¼
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
" " " " 6 " ..	4¼
Interest day to day loans	1⅝
" 7 day market loans	2

The sum of £150,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.

Transfers on Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 at 1/4 1/32
Do. do. Madras Rs. 4,00,000 at 1/4 1/32

CORRECTION.

London, April 19th.

The Bombay Mails of 27th ultimo (and not 3rd instt.) were delivered here to-day.—Reuter.

SKIN SALES.

London, April 20th.

Goat skin sale closed to-steady.
510,000 sold.
Goat skins Madras par to a penny lower.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 20th

WHEAT.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July Nominal. 59

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. Buyers 63
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May Sellers 49¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Value 54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers 51
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers 57-9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid 49⅞

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull Buyers £7 11 3

METALS

Standard Copper G.M.B	£75⅝
Copper Braziers	94
Yellow Metal	9¼
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£15

FREIGHT

Hardspelter	36
English Best Selected Copper	83

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. Duty Paid, according to quality. 22/3 to 23/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Buyers	2/6¼
Ceylon Rubber	2/4

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 21.

The market this morning was quiet but steady at the opening but later on there was a slight advance in rates. Ready cotton was in less demand.

In the afternoon at Colaba there was a sharp decline in rates all round due to the most part to profit taking and to the lesser demand for ready.

Only a moderate business was reported.

We quote:—
Fine M. G. Broach, April, 235.
Fine M. G. Broach, May, 234.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May, 174.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola, May, 204.

QUOTATION FOR 1916.

Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola, Jan., 232.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal, Jan., 195.
Good M. G. Broach, April, 264.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	265	Apr. 25 '16
M. G. "	238	..	..	" 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	196	..	Jan. 25 '16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	185	170	..	May 1915
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	220	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Nagpore	218	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	216	..	..	Do
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	213	..	..	Do
M. G. Oomrawatee description..	210	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	207/8	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	233	Do
H. G. Westerns	..	..	219	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	226	May 25 '15
M. G. Miraj	..	..	238	Do.
M. G. Compta.	..	..	237	Do.
M. G Broach	237	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals	176	..	..	Do.
M. G Akola, Khgm :. ..	232/3	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 20th April, 1915:—

Cotton	28,469	Bales
Wheat	19,116	cwts.
Linseed	9,018	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,456	"
Ginjellyseed	284	"
Poppyseed	273	"
Groundnuts	5,528	"
Castorseed	5,239	"
Rice	245,684	"
Myrabollams	7,376	"
Cottonseed	7,580	"
Gram	6,029	"
Joowar	7,346	"
Maize	154	"
Barley	622	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. Apr.-May Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi April-May Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-4, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni Rs. 6-12,, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready Rs. 5-11, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent, Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni Rs. 36-8, B. T. per candy.
Mughi Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31.32d. May

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. 4 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 9-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	173¾ nominal
60 d-s. Hong Kong	133½
Do. Shanghai	170
60 d-s Yokohama	148¾ to 149

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Australian do.	24-5-0
Bombay do.	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 21.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained strong throughout the day and a large volume of business was recorded. Tata Iron and Steel shares also displayed a firm tone and appreciably advanced.

In Mill shares Davids kept firm at Rs. 562½, Fazulbhoy moved up to Rs. 430, Standard to Rs. 990 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,160.

Finlays advanced to Rs. 272½, Edward Sassoons to Rs. 172½ and Simplex to Rs. 252½ x. d.

Luxmi Cotton moved up to Rs. 1,220 x. d. Crescent were quoted at Rs. 96½, Currimbhoy at Rs. 177½ and Sun Mill shares at Rs. 107½.

Swadeshi stood steady at Rs. 1,512½ and Centrals at Rs. 1,880.

Bombay Burma Trading shares advanced to Rs. 940

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 101½ and Deferred at Rs. 203¾ for May.

Telephones were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 108.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 1,112½.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were in demand at Rs. 237½ x. d.

Eastern Bank shares were placed at Rs. 60, Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 55.

Tapti Valley Ry shares were placed at Rs. 575, Sialkots at Rs. 55 and Central Provinces (old issue) at Rs. 119.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes stood steady at Rs. 93⅝.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99¼ (long dated).

FLUCTUATIONS IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

TABLE OF CALCUTTA RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A table has been prepared of the retail prices of 32 important articles before the outbreak of the war compared with the prices ruling in the week ending 17th April 1915 and the percentage of rise or fall has been noted against each article. A general average of the 32 articles taken together has risen 10 per cent since the outbreak of the war. The highest rise took place in sugar and the lowest in beef (6 per cent). The largest decrease (43 per cent) occurred in the price of potatoes and the smallest (4 per cent) in rice deshi first class. No fluctuation is noticed in prices of mutton second class and Kerosene Oil. The fall in the price of potatoes may be noted as seasonal.

Among the articles which have risen are country wheat flour 28 per cent; Aligarh butter 33 per cent; bananas (chini champa) 40 per cent; milk (cow) 12 per cent. The prices of the following articles have fallen:—Rice (deshi) 2nd class 17 per cent; rice (deshi) 1st class 4 per cent; mustard oil 19 per cent; Mutton 1st class 6 per cent; Rohi fish 8 per cent and ghee 4 per cent.

GERMAN FINANCE.

In a recent issue of "L'Economiste Européen" M. Théry has a long and interesting article devoted to a consideration of German finance in its various aspects. Such matters, for example, are dealt with as the cause of the depreciation in German currency, the fiduciary circulation of the Reichsbank, and Germany's gold reserve. Another section of M. Théry's article deals with "Germany's Future Charges and Responsibilities," and from that section of the article the following extracts are made:—

Between 1903 and 1913 the public debt of Germany (Empire and private States) passed from 18 milliard 436 million to 26 milliard 446 million, an increase of more than 8 milliard francs, or 43 per cent. In spite of the growth of the population from 56 million to 67 million, this augmented the average debt per head from 328 to 395 francs. The principal cause of the increase in Germany's public debt between 1903 and 1913 was the progressive growth of expenses of a military order, as may be seen from the following figures:

Expenses of military order according to Budgets voted in 1903 and 1913:

Expenses.	1903.	1913.	Incr. in 1913 (mill. Fr.).	
Army	810	1,689	879	109 p.c.
Navy	277	593	316	114 p.c.
Total	1,087	2,282	1,195	110 p.c.

And it must not forgotten that these totals are only Budget forecasts. The truth is that during the last ten years the Empire's finances have always presented a deficit by reason of the constant increase in military expenditure, and these deficits have had to be covered by new imposts or public loans.

With regard to the new burdens which the war will impose on Germany, these will depend on the degree of her defeat, which is certain. Even supposing—which is no longer possible—that the war were to terminate without a decisive result, merely by lassitude of the belligerents, there is still the question of new burdens.

German financiers have calculated that from a purely military point of view the war costs Germany about 1200 million marks per month; taking into account the enormous rise in prices since the month of August and the difficulties this country finds in procuring the products required to sustain the war on two fronts, the cost must be taken as at least 1,500 million, or more than 26 milliard francs if the war lasts only fourteen months. This is only a very small side of the question, for the losses which fourteen months of war will impose on German industry and commerce and shipping will be five or six times greater than those resulting from military expenses properly so called or than the loss to the Allies taken separately; this is because Germany's economic situation before the war was totally different from that of France, England, or Russia. England and France, thanks to the powerful reserves of capital they hold, could lose the fifth or fourth of these reserves without their industry, commerce, or economic activity being severely affected.

Russia is as yet only an agricultural country, but she has such a vast territory, such a fertile territory, and such vast mineral wealth that she could rapidly recover from the results of the war, even if it doubled her public debt. The proof of this is to be found in the extraordinary manner in which Russia recovered after the Japanese War, 1904-05.

Germany, on the contrary, is in the position of an enormous industrial and commercial house in formation—grown too vast, thanks to credit, and still living only on credit accorded on the prestige of previous victories, and owing to the unfinished state a sudden catastrophe would take away the means of action, moral strength, credit, and the foreign clientele. With an audacity which our compatriots never bring into their business, German industrial and commercial firms—encouraged by large advances from their bankers—have launched headlong into new enterprises, having as their principal basis high pressure credit.

During the period of war allowance must of course, be made for the "point of view" whether the article emanates from British, French, Russian, or Berman sources, says the "Morning Post," but, subject to that qualification, there is much in M. Théry's views which is not only interesting but also suggestive, and in the foregoing extracts which we have given his remarks concerning the newness of German progress and prosperity are worthy of consideration.

GUNS AND HOWITZERS.

NEW METHODS AND WEAPONS.

Major-General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan writes in the "Saturday Review":—

"Eye Witness," in "The Times" writes:—"This War has at different times been characterised as a war of high explosives, a war of howitzers, and a petrol war," the heading of the article being that of the last-named category. It is hardly fair, however, to leave out the guns from this list of characteristics, for the fire of the famous "75's" and of our own field guns has been a marked and most important factor in this war. It is possible this factor that stands out in boldest relief and enables the military critic to differentiate sharply between the methods of this and of the Russo-Japanese War. In that great struggle the two Armies resorted to the use of weapons long laid aside, and land grenades were largely employed and with deadly effect. Hand-to-hand fighting with bayonet and sword, which our professors at College and Academy taught us was a thing of the past, became an everyday feature of the contest. The popularity of the Artillery seemed to be on the wane, but indirect fire—that is, from guns in concealed positions from which the objective was invisible—was much practised, especially by the Japanese. Trenches were dug and lived in until sapped up to and blown up by the enemy, and in this work and in the form of shell bursters high explosives were extensively used.

If one were asked what were the actual new features of this war the answer would be mechanical transport (petrol), Artillery preparation for the attack by means of field gun and howitzer fire, howitzers of larger calibre than have ever before been brought into the field, and aviation. "Eye Witness" has dealt fully with the first of these. Since aviation has so perfected the second and third as to make them important enough to be cited as departures, they may be discussed together. For Artillery preparation for the attack two things are necessary—accuracy of shooting, and accuracy of observation, of what is familiarly known as "spotting." It is in these that our ascendancy over the enemy has been marked and well sustained. The fire of the defenders of the enemy's trench must it will be readily seen, be kept down until the last possible moment: in other words, the rain of shrapnel bullets must be directed over the heads of the attacking troops until they are within a short rush of the hostile trenches. To accomplish this successfully the gunfire must be directed and controlled with the greatest care, and the fuses must be set and must burn to such a nicety that the lives of the men over whose heads the shells are flying must not be endangered. Shrapnel fire—as the bullets when released from the shell, unless fired at a longer range than is usual, have a comparatively small angle of descent—is mainly useful for keeping down the rifle fire of men who have to fire over the parapet of the trench, or through loopholes near the top of it, and thus expose themselves to a certain extent; but it is practically useless against men sheltering in the bottom of the trench. Against these and for the destruction of the trench, howitzer fire with high-explosive shell is employed. These pieces are generally fired from concealed positions at ranges varying from 4,000 to 11,000 yards, and it is in the direction and correction of both this and the field gun fire that aviators have proved of such value. Flying up to a height of, say, 3,000 ft., but very little in advance of the Batteries, the observer can "spot" the fall or burst of a shell with extraordinary accuracy and by a simple code of wireless signals correct the fire. As described in "Land and Water," these howitzers not only destroy the trenches and kill the men in them, but by making huge holes in the ground near them give temporary cover to the attackers which can be occupied and improved by them.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

The art of throwing large quantities of high explosives in hand grenades and bombs at the short distances which intervene between our trenches has been brought to a terrible degree of scientific effectiveness by both sids. The invention of tri-nitro-tolune—commonly known as t. n. t.,—has given this ancient method of attack a great fillip. Toluene, one of the by-products of the distillation of tar, in the benzelberzine series, is treated with strong nitric acid, and nitrated much in the same way as guncotton, and is a safer explosive in one way than lyddite, since it does not form dangerous compounds (picrates) when loaded into unvarnished and homely receptacles, such as tin jam-pot or other handy missiles. These, furnished with a detonator and a piece of Bickford fuze, or any other kind of slow-match of which the rate of burning is known, are thrown by hand from trench to trench, and burst with fatal results, the survivors being pitted with small fragments of metal which inflict nasty wounds. Trench mortars, so light that they can be carried by two men, have been constructed, which throw bombs as big as an Officer described to me, as footballs. These bombs are fitted with a stalk which enters the bore, the projectile remaining outside the muzzle, and the small powder charge throwing them with considerable accuracy to a range of some 400 yards. For intermediate distances catapults have been contrived, much after the fashion of those used in ancident times for burlong large stones. The bombs dropped by aviators with such deadly effect are too well known to be described here.

It is probable that the enemy has rarely used howitzers against our trenches larger than 8 inch or 11 inch; the mysterious and much advertised 42 centimetre would, doubtless, be only used in the reduction of fortresses; it was certainly this and the 11 inch howitzer which wrought such hovoc at Antwerp, Liege, Namur, and Maubeuge. The great shells, weighing in the case of the 42 cm., about 2,000 lb., crashed through the steel cupolas so cunningly devised by the late General Bialmont for the defence of Belgium, as if they had been made of sheet iron, and their high explosive bursters wrecked the mountings and killed the men of the detachments wholesale.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes. C. 8

KING ALBERT ON THE WAR.

STRIKING REVELATIONS.

A striking interview with King Albert given to Mr. Henry Hall, representing the "New York World," was printed at New York in Mail week, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in a message, dated March 22. "Every inch a King—morally mentally, and physically," is Mr. Hall's description of his Majesty, who spoke with the correspondent for an hour of Belgium's fight for honour. At the present time one cannot exaggerate in saying King Albert, of all men engaged in the present war, is dearest to the hearts of the typical American. His democracy, camaraderie with his soldier's simplicity of life, and courage have made a profound impression on this side of the Atlantic.

In his chat with Mr. Hall King Albert regretted that some papers had quoted him as making all kinds of bombastic statements against the German Emperor, and of boasting of "what will be done when we get into Germany." "I need not tell you," said the King, "it is all imagination pure and simple, and it annoys me quite as much as it distresses all those who wish me well."

GERMANY'S SIMULATED SURPRISE.

Referring to the last interview of the Belgigan Minister at Berlin with Herr von Jagow, regarding which various versions were published in America, King Albert said: "No honest man could have acted otherwise than I did. Belgium never departed for an instant nor in the slightest degree from the strictest neutrality, and she was always the loyal friend of each and every one of the Powers that guaranteed her neutrality.

"At first Germany openly admitted that, in violating the neutrality of Belgium, she was doing wrong, but now, for purposes of a campaign propaganda in neutral countries, an attempt is being made to cast a slur upon Belgium, and to hold her up to scorn, as having perfidiously departed from her neutrality in connection with the so-called Anglo-Belgian Convention, of which so much is being made.

"I can say this, that no one in Belgium ever gave the name of Anglo-Belgian Convention to the letter of General Ducarne to the Minister of War detailing entirely informal conversations with the British military attache, but I was so desirous of avoiding even the semblance of anything that might be constructed as unneutral that I had the matters, of which it is now sought to make so much, communicated to the German military attache in Brussels. When the German went through our archives they knew exactly what they would find, and all their present surprise and indignation is assumed."

The correspondent of the "New York World" remarks that behind the quiet, painstaking demeanour of the King there is an iron will and a tremendous force of latent energy. Much as he is loved by his staff, he is feared even more. "One day," the interviewer continues, "I invited one of his officers to run over to Adinkerke and have tea with Miss Maxine Elliott, who is having the time of her life as Lord High Admiral of the Fleet of American relief barges. There was nothing he would have liked more, and as he was off duty for several hours there was plenty of time. He thanked me, but said that much as he wanted to go, he knew the King would not approve of afternoon tea in war-time. It would not be serious, and he would be angry. In answer to my inquiring look he said, 'Yes, but then you have never seen him angry.'"

YOKE OF PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

The King seemed specially sad when he talked of Germany. He said he was part German himself, that both his grandfathers were Germans, and his wife was a German; and he clung to the hope that German people would free themselves from the yoke of Prussian militarism. But he had no confidence that they would, because he has travelled in Germany much and knows the people well. He knows they had been taught to believe they are Supermen, and only a crushing defeat can destroy their faith in those who are sacrificing them that Might may triumph over Right.

"When the crisis came," concluded King Albert, "I had hopes that the protection of international treaties would be sufficient to protect Belgium. But in any case there was no question as to what the Belgian people would do. The violation of our territory united every faction, and, although we were taken by surprise, we did our best, and offered what resistence we could." That is the modest way King Albert put it, but to his soldiers he had said, "To conquer Belgium they must first pass over my dead body," and it was literally true. If the German onrush had not spent itself on the Yser and swept on into France, King Albert would have died fighting on the last foot of Belgian territory. But he would never have crossed the frontier. "It is his conception of his duty, and when he has made up his mind as to his duty he does it without hesitation, without fear, and without regard to the cost."

DEFALCATIONS IN MADRAS MUNICIPAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 21.

There have been defalcations amounting to Rs. 3,000 in the Health Department of the Madras Corporation. A clerk who has been suspected of the crime has made himself absent from the office and no trace of him has yet been found. At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation a proposition was moved that the money should be recovered from the Health Officer, who has the control of accounts relating to the Health Department. After much discussion the proposal was lost by a large majority.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Tata Mills, Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 4 p.m.
Swadeshi Mills, Annual General Meeting, 4-20 p.m.
Mails for Sychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Zanzibar, etc. will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon. Correspondence for Cape Colony goes by this mail.

FRIDAY, April 23.

Millowners' Association Annual Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
English mail steamer due to arrive at daybreak.

SATURDAY, April 24.

Bombay Medical Union, monthly meeting 7-15 p.m.
Catholic Gymkhana, opening ceremony, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 26.

Specie Bank, tenders for pearls to be opened at Liquidator's office 3-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

The Fazalbhoy, the Currimbhoy, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney and other mills' Ordinary General Meetings, 13, Esplanade Road, 3-30 to 3-55 p.m
The David Mills and the Standard Mills, Ordinary General Meetings, 143 Esplanade Road, 3 and 3-10 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MAYNARD—On the 17th March, 1915, at Ramsey, Hants, to Captain and Mrs. F. H. Maynard, 125th Napier's Rifles, twin daugters.

GREY—On the 13th March, 1914, at 1, Gloucester Gardens, Richmond Hill, the wife of Arthur Grey, C. I. E., of a son.

SAV. R'DOSS—On the 14th April, 1915, at Royapuram, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Sav R'Doss, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARDSWELL—GROVE—On the 16th April, 1915, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Hugh Rosser Bardswell, I. C. S., to Bessie Frances, daughter of the late Colonel Sinclair Grove, D. S. O., Madras Staff Coprs.

PHILLIPS—IRVINE—On the 12th March, 1915, at the British Consulate, Marseilles, and afterwards at All Saint's Church, by the Rev. Basil Montray, George Alexander Phillips, Captain, Indian Army Reserve, attached 45th (Rattray's)Sikhs, son of the late G. B. Phillips, Ayr, Scotland, to Margaret, daughter of the late Duncan Irvine, of Edinburg and London.

DEATHS.

FROST—On the 9th March, 1915, at Mackay's Gardens, Thomas Robert Frost, aged 49 years and 10 months.

MUSGRAVE—On the 13th March, 1915, at Wayside, Oxted, Surrey, Elizabeth Barbara Louisa Musgrave, widow of Colonel Walter Musgrave, 5th Bengal Cavalry, and daughter of the late Thomas Floud, of Exeter, and Newton St. Cyrus, Devon.

BERTIE CLAY—On the 11th March, 1915, at Alington, Clarence Parade, Southsea, Sarah Maria, widow of Major General Edward Bertie Clay, Indian Army, aged 81.

KENNY—Killed in action on the 10th March, 1915, at Neuve Chapelle, William George Stanhope Kenny, Captain, 1/39th Garhwal Rifles, dearly-loved eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel E. E. Kenny, Indian Army, and Mrs. Kenny, Highlands, Roundham Hill, Paignton.

MURRAY—Killed in action on the 10th March 1915, Captain James Eric Murray, 87th Punjabis, attached 39th Garhwals.

YEO—Suddenly from wounds received on the 10th March 1915, Lieut. Leslie Farquhar Yeo South Staffords, son of the late T. Webber Yeo, Solicitor, and Helen Margaret, his wife and grandson of William Lunsden Farquhar, of Calcutta.

BAND AT PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—Entry of the Gladiators ..... Tucik
Overture—Romantique ..... Keler Bela
Valse—Luxembourg ..... Lehar
Selection—La Boheme ..... Puccini
Dance of the Hours and Finale from La Gioconda ..... Ponchielli
Selection—Gaiety Echoes Caryll and Monckton
Two Step—Handel Wakes ..... Morressy
"God Save the King Emperor."

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 10th instant passed Suez at 9 a.m., on Wednesday the 21st idem.

PROW SUNK

Prow No. 5043, loaded with ninety tons of coal, was being towed by a steam launch on Tuesday evening, when it was seized by a gust of wind. It capsized and sank opposite the Apollo Bunder. The crew were rescued by the Customs and Port Trust boats.

ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED.

The transport Teesta, Captain Willis, arrived here on Tuesday afternoon from Marseilles and other ports, with the Indian wounded and invalided soldiers on board. The Teesta entered the Alexandra Dck yesterday and landed all the wounded men.

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.

Chhabil Ganda, aged about 10 years, residing in Abdul Rehman Street, whilst playing in the street, got on to the footboard of a passing car yesterday. After going some distance he jumped down, when a motor car came up and he was knocked down. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died yesterday.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday seven attacks and seven deaths from plague and six attacks of smallpox were recorded in Bombay city, the seven plague attacks being reported from Fort Northern, Mandvi, Chukla, Bhuleshwar, Mahalaxmi, Mahim and Worli. The total mortality from all causes was 87, as against 128 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 97 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1960, out of which 32 were found to be plague stricken. Fort South contributed two of these, Fort North 2, Umerkhadi 3, Dongri 4, Mandvi 5, Chukla 2, Dhobi Talao 2, Bhuleshwar 2, Kumbharwada 4, Kamatipura 2, Middle and Lower Colaba, Market, Fanaswadi and Mazagon 1 each.

COWASJEE PATEL TANK SITE.

PROPOSED GARDEN.

A weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall the Chairman Mr. N. V. Mandlik presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Messrs. Motichand and Devidass, solicitors, in connection with the site of the reclaimed Cawasji Patel Tank, offering to purchase that site, along with the following report of the Commissioner thereon:—

I have the honour to forward herewith a plan showing thereon in blue boundary the site of the reclaimed tank. The plan also shows the several roads that meet in its vicinity. The congestion of traffic at this point is great. I hoped therefore to be able in dealing with the reclaimed site to improve the roads by widening them in the manner shown by the yellow lines by throwing a small portion of the site into the roadway, by exchanging other portions of it for strips of land along the road frontage in the neighbourhood. I accordingly opened negotiations with the Trustees of the Madhav Bagh property who are also the Trustees of the Seth Muljibhai Madhavdas Dharmasala lying directly opposite with a view to acquiring setbacks marked C. and B. from the two properties by giving them in exchange the areas coloured green and red from the reclaimed site. These proposals would have improved the frontages of the properties while widening the road in a much needed manner. The Trustees have, however, declined the offer and the disposal of the tank site may now be settled. The locality is one where an open space is greatly wanted and I think the whole area which is about 921.55 square yards should with the exception of the small portion measuring 154 square yards intended to be added to the road, be reserved as an open space and laid out as an ornamental plot with a few seats provided in it.

In connection with the reclamation of the tank Messrs. Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsi, Solicitors, on behalf of Bai Dinbai Byramji Patel, a lineal descendant of the late Seth Kavasji Rustomji Patel addressed me in January 1914 laying claim to the tank and objecting to its being filled in. Bai Dinbai subsequently expressed her wish to erect a statue of the donor on the site. Bai Hirabai, widow of Dhunjishaw Merwanji Karaka the owner of the property to the south of the tank, has also claimed a right to light and ventilation from the reclaimed site. As regards Bai Dinbai's claim the tank was declared public by Government by the proclamation of 1854 prior to which it was in charge of the Superintendent of Repairs. It has therefore always been a public tank and Bai Dinbai has no claim to any ownership. There does not seem any necessity for placing a statue of the original constructor of the tank on the site, as funds would probably not be forthcoming for it but if, as suggested above, the plot is laid out as a garden, it may be called the Cawasji Patel Garden, and a descriptive tablet may be put up in it. This will be quite sufficient to preserve the constructor's name. It is needless to discuss the validity or otherwise of Bai Hirabai's claim to light and ventilation from the plot as in the event of the land being kept open she will have no cause for complaint.

It was resolved to recommend to the Corporation the adoption of the Commissioner's suggestion.

MAETERLINCK IN ROME.

STARVING BELGIUM'S APPEAL.

The address given by M. Maeterlinck in Rome in the Hall of the Press Association on March 21 was the occasion of tremendous enthusiasm. The correspondent of the "Secolo" describes M. Maeterlinck as standing before the audience like Farinata in the Divine Comedy, asking not for pity but for justice.

Amongst other things M. Maeterlinck said: "If justice, honour, and rectitude are not vain words Belgium has the consciousness of having gloriously accomplished her duty. Confronted with this heroism our enemies are debased. Nothing could keep back the Belgians from the path of honour, nothing has arrested the Germans on their path of crime. Information shows that our enemies are not above taking advantage of our very misery and of the pity felt for us in the civilised world by appropriating even what the charity of the outside world sends for our relief. A few days yet and the irreparable calamity will have occured, because the whole nation is dying of hunger. This is what the Germans are doing now—a work of extermination without parallel in history.

"It is said that you are awaiting a reason in order to take your share in the conflict. What nobler reason could you find than this—to save from death six million innocents. Is not this a more powerful argument than any the most skilful diplomatist could suggest? You cannot be bound by other promises—there is no higher duty than justice. If others have not come forward as yet it will be all to your greater glory to be the first.

"I know that such duties have never been considered before in relation to national morals, because it is, alas, but too true that the moral of the State lags miserably behind that of the humblest citizen. If this has not been done before it will be all the greater glory for the first who raises the life of the State to the moral standard which the life of the individual has reached long ago."

THE WHEAT COMMISSIONER.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 21.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, the Wheat Commissioner, comes to Karachi to-day and returns to Bombay to-morrow. Next month he will again come to Karachi and will then make this port his permanent headquarters.

On Sunday last "Railway Passengers Association, Poona" was started at Poona by some gentlemen with the object of bringing to the notice of proper authorities various difficulties and inconveniences of passengers of all classes. Mr. Hari Vithal Lalpuli, High

LONG AND LOYAL SERVICE.

PRESENTATION TO A RAILWAYMAN

There was a large gathering of officers and subordinate staff of the G. I. P. Railway in the Board Room of the Administrative Offices at Victoria Terminus at noon on Tuesday the 19th instant to witness the presentation to Khan Sahib Nusserwanji Sorabji, Head Loading Foreman, Colaba, of the Sanad and Badge of the title conferred on him by the Government of India.

Major Hepper, the Agent, in making the presentation to the Khan Sahib, said:—

It is my pleasant duty to-day, to present to Khan Sahib Nusserwanji Sorabji, at the request of Government, the Sanad and Badge of the title which has been conferred upon him. The number of recipients of these distinctions, outside Government service, is necessarily somewhat limited, and the grant of this title must be a source of special gratification to Mr. Sorabji, and to his fellow employes on this Railway.

Khan Sahib Nusserwanji Sorabji has been in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company since February 1863, a period of over 52 years; and for the last 36 years, with one short interval, has had charge of the Colaba Goods Station where the large cotton traffic which reaches Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway is dealt with. He has managed this traffic notwithstanding somew'at restricted accommodation, with skill and absence of complaint, and has always been held in the highest esteem by the officers under whom he has served, as a capable, honest and hardworking servant of the Company.

Khan Sahib Nusserwanji Sorabji, I desire on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Administration to offer you our sincere congratulations on the manner in which your long and loyal service has ben recognized by the Government of India, and to express the hope that you may have many years yet in which to enjoy the title you have so thoroughly deserved. I have great pleasure in handing you this Sanad, which bears the signature of His Excellency the Viceroy, together with the Badge of the title, and an extract from the Notification of the Government of India, conferring the same upon you.

The Khan Sahib rose to reply amidst continued applause. He thanked Major Hepper for his congratulations and in giving a brief survey of his service with the Company, laid stress on the many kindnesses he had received at the hands of officers under whom he had served. He wished to place on record his gratitude to Government for the honour they had conferred on him. The presentation of flowers and garlands and hearty cheers for the Khan Sahib terminated the proceedings.

SHAKESPEARE'S PATRIOTISM.

Sir Sidney Lee on Mar. 25 delivered a lecture on "Shakespeare and Patriotism" before the Shakespeare Association at King's College, Strand. At the present time, he said, it was appropriate to turn to the poet whose broad view ranged over all phases of human emotion to understand his conception of patriotism. In his dramas the subject frequently met with attention, and though dealt with incidentally the treatment, regarded as a whole, gave a fertile illustration of the working of an instinct allied to the domestic affections and necessary to the health of a nation. He did not leave out of account the unhealthy development of the instinct, and he enforced its influence in promoting righteous conduct. Shakespeare represented patriotism in its two-sided aspect as a spiritual sedative and a spiritual stimulant. The one was illustrated in the character of Bolingbroke who, with a devotion to English soil which he regarded as a mother or nurse, mainly expressed the tranquillising influence of the home sentiment. On the other hand, to Falconbridge and Henry V. patriotism was an inexhaustible stimulus to action, guided by morality and reason. Falconbridge was the manly soldier who believed that a quarrel had better be fought out in honourable war than that self-respect should be sacrificed. He favoured a courageous yet magnanimous national spirit. Henry V., who was framed in a larger mould, stood for a similar wholesome patriotism, insisting that the sword should never be unsheathed except at the bidding of right and conscience, and his was the healthy instinct of the warrior who stiffens his grip on the justly won fruits of victory. Shakespeare never confused patriotism with military aggressiveness, which was always exhibited in its proper colour, and he condemned the mindless patriot who strained after military glory. The stable interests of peace were the aim of so well-regulated a patriot as Henry V., who at the close of the war urged future neighbourly intercourse with France. The abnegation of the instinct and the inevitable logic of the punishment that followed its defiance were depicted in Coriolanus. Shakespeare's patriotism was not a blind adoration of his country. He had the finer aim of helping his country to realise her higher ideals, and he spoke as boldly of her errors as of achievements that won new laurels. His teaching was that it was the duty of a patriot to exercise his best powers of criticism to correct the national weaknesses. The dying speech of John of Gaunt emphasised the danger that greatness and glory might be dissipated when rulers were unequal to their responsiblities, and when a nation acquiesced in the depravity of its governors. Shakespeare enjoined on those who loved their country that they should make no unjust demands on others, that they should depend on the command of the sea, hold firm to the dear souls that had made the national reputation, and treat with disdain those in places of power who neglected their responsibility to the past as well as the present. It was a sane and sober doctrine of patriotism that had lost little of its vitality and was relevant to current affairs.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

NEW PROGRAMME.

The management of the above place of amusement although they are retaining the same artistes for another week announce a complete change of programme from to-night. Mr. Steve Buckingham is to sing four new songs; Miss Marie Godwin has also several new numbers and a dance. A special feature of the evening will be the films of this year's Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, produced by the well-known house of Messers. Bourne and Shepherd, who are the pioneers of cinematograph films of local topical events. Now that the weather is so hot, to produce a successful local film means a lot both in respect to skill, careful handling and expense. We are told that the use of ice alone is an important factor in developing and printing in this climate and at the present time the quantity used is enormous.

The film deals with the match between the Parsi Pioneers, R.G.A. and the Gymkhana. A panoramic view of the spectators introduces the audience to several well-known faces watching the game. A new drama will be shown to-night entitled, "The District Attorney's Conscience" which we are given to understand is full of sensational incidents. In addition to the Home "topicals" we are promissed a comedy and several comics.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Mr. Edwin Brett and Miss Emmeline Orford, two of England's most popular artistes will make their debut at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, in one of their very successful vaudeville "The Two Love Brides". This entertainment comprises clever impersonations, excelient vocalism comedy, and just a touch of pathos, a most enjoyable combination. Mr. Brett and Miss Orford enjoy the reputation of appearing in the very best theatres in both Comic Opera, Pantomine and Vaudeville. On their return to England they resume their engagements in the London West End Variety Theatres, the Orford Musical Hall, Palladium, etc., and Christmas sees them in pantomime in Manchester, in "Aladdin" when Miss Orford undertakes the title role and Mr. Brett appears as "Abanazer" the latest musical plays they have have been seen in are, such comedies as the "Marty Dream," Miss Bibb, Girl in the Film, etc.

MILITARY THEATRICALS AT POONA.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT BY THE 4 TH WILTSHIRES.

The newly formed Amateur Dramatic Society in connection with the 2nd stroke 4th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Wiltshire Regiment which came to Poona, from its home county in January last, gave the first public demonstration of its progress in the Regimental Theatre, Wanowrie Barracks, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 19th and 20th. Major Herries-Crosbie (Second-in-command) is President of the Society, with Sergt.-Major A. C. Dopson as Vice-President, and Sergt. W. H. Gilman as Secretary. The Battalion, of course, is engaged in preparation for the object for which the men answered their country's call, but there is room for a Society of this sort as a means of recreation and relief from the serious business of soldiering.

Among those present were Brigadier-General H. T. Brooking, Mrs. and Miss Brooking, Col. L. G. Parsons, D.S.O. (Commanding Officer) and Mrs. Parsons, Col. Pierce (103rd K. E. O. Grenadiers) and party, Lady Barrett, etc., etc. The programme was admirably varied, and was entirely sustained by members of the Battalion. The first half comprised selections by a suitable proportion of the Band, under the capable conductorship of Bandmaster F. W. Carter; a brilliantly executed cornet solo by Band Sergt. E. Carter (the Bandmaster's son), who also acted as accompanist; capital songs by Lance-Sergt. Wyatt, Corpl. Law, and Lance-Cpl. Clinkscales (comedian); and an appropriate recitation by Sergt. E. Haysom.

The play selected for representation was the favourite farce, "Turn Him Out," which, although written over 50 years ago, never seems to lose its freshness, and, with a few up-to-date touches, was as merry and bright an absurdity as ever. A neat little interior scene had been arranged, and the performance caused the inevitable roars of laughter. Each member of the caste had been at pains to make himself perfect in word and action, and it was generally agreed by the audience that the Society's first "show" was extremely creditable and successful. The important role of "Nicodemus Nobbs (toy vendor)" was played with much skill by Sergt. E. Haysom, who gave a very clever and amusing study of this quaint character. His "Old Flame, Susy Hopkins" was impersonated with enormous success by Private B. Sloper, whose bright and breezy ways as the maid-of-all-work were an admirable foil to the blunter methods of "Nobbs." "Mackintosh Moke" the gentleman whose misfortunes are traceable to his bad habit of "galliwantin," was played by Sergt.-Major A. C. Dopson with an excellent appreciation of the varied demands of the part. His wife "Julia" was represented by Lance-Corpl. G. Season, who gave it just the necessary touch of outraged dignity which so greatly adds to the grotesque story of the play. Col. Sergt. B. King was equally able and successful as "Eglantine Roseleaf," one of those exquisites of half a century ago who are the direct forrunners of the present-day "Knuts." Minor parts were efficiently played by Cpl. A. W. King and Lance-Cpl. W. R Griffen

The Society is to be congratulated upon a notable first appearance, and the Battalion upon having so much talent in its ranks.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT,

THIRD ROUND.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING (3) BEAT BHUSAWAL GYMKHANA (1.)

These two teams met in their engagament in the third round of the Aga Khan Tournament on the Gymkhana ground on Wednesday when a fast and close struggle ended in a victory for the Lusitanians by three goals to one. The exchanges were in favour of the winning team for the greater period, but in fairness to the Bhusawal team it should be stated that they exhibited considerable dash and vigour and threatened danger to the Lusitanian goal oftener than what the result indicates and with better finish their forwards might have scored more goals than they actually did. This accounts for the hopelessly weak defence of the Lusitanians. The Lusitanian halves and backs, though all struggled very hard to stave off the onslaughts, were unable to cope with the forward rushes as besides being slow and weak they failed to keep their respective places practically throughout. In defence play the Lusitanians, who had out a very large following, gave a very disappointing exhibition and as matters stand, against a fast set of forwards the Lusitanian defence, from their exhibition against the Bhusawal team, will be absolutely nowhere. Pais has fallen off a lot and wants to play everywhere and of the rest in the Lusitanian defence, barring the goal keeper, the less said the better. Martin and Dominic D'Souza stopped some rushes and were very plodding. But all the same they were found wanting in many other respects. The Lusitanian forwards, who generally indulged in pretty short passing bouts, were at times inclined to hang on to the ball too long, which of course will be remedied with better understanding. "Little Johnny" as smart as ever, with Nelson D'Souza outwitted the opposing halves with their tricky dodges. Freitas was seen to great advantage in passing to his in-forwards. Cyriaco D'Souza, in spite of his fine tacking and shooting and brilliant feints, spoiled some openings by not keeping himself onside. It may be stated that during the sixty minutes' play he was pulled up for "off side" for no less than seven times. Leo D'Souza is a sturdy sprinter but was far too easy going to work hard for the ball and barring a couple of centre passes, his left-handed strokes were very feeble and hence easily negotiable by the opposing defence.

Speaking of the Bhusawal team, they put up a plucky fight and if their forwards had greater support from the half backs, they might have made their rushes more felt and effective. Hasset, C. Gidney and L. Gidney combined very well while Wood and Warren worked hard in the Bhusawal defence. George too was also conspicuous for some brilliant individual efforts.

THE GAME.

The game was commenced at 5.48. Wood winning the toss elected to defend the Gymkhana end goal. From the start, the Bhusawal team got down in the opposing defence. The attack, however, was short-lived as whistles went on frequently for "knock on," "sticks" and "wrong side." These infrequently pulled them back. The Lusitanian forwards then attacked in turn and play became most exciting. Soon after the Lusitanian custodian saved a shot from C. Gidney. Thereafter the Lusitanians went on attacking and eventually Cyriaco D'Souza receiving a pass from Freitas beat the Bhusawal custodian after nineteen minutes' play. The pressure was well sustained and a series of corners were forced on the Bhusawal team. From one of these corner-shots, Pais neatly put Nelson D'Souza in possession who scored the second goal for the Lusitanians after 25 minutes' play. No further score was registered till the call of half-time.

After change of ends, the Bhusawal team kept up a hot attack on the Lusitanian defence and a clever bit of play by C. Gidney and Hassett which outwitted the Lusitaian defence, resulted in the latter scoring the only goal for the Bhusawal team within six minutes from the restart. The exchanges thereafter ruled very much in favour of the Lusitanians, although the game was far from one-sided. The occasional inroads of the Bhusawal forwards unhinged the Lusitanian defence and a goal looked imminent. But somehow or other further catastrophe was averted, After missing some fine chances of scoring, Cyriaco D'Souza made amends for the missed chances by scoring the third goal for the Lusitanians fourteen minutes' after the re-start. No further score was recorded and the game thus ended in a win for the Lusitanians as stated.

Lusitanians .....Three goals
Bhusawal Gymkhana .....One goal.

The sides were:—

Lusitanians:—E. Faria, goal; J. Faria and Dominic D'Souza backs; Martin, Pais and Pinto, halves; Johnny D'Souza Nelson D'Souza, Freitas, Cyriaco D'Souza and Leo D'Souza, forwards.

Bhusawal Gymkhana:—Pearman, goal; Winn and Wood backs; J. Gilney, Warren and Babu Lal, halves; Bearcroft, C. Gidney, Hassett, L. Gidney and George, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs Ward and Asher.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 3—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana beat R. G. A. (Colaba)—1—1, 1—1, 2—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C.—1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers—2—0.
4. Jhansi beat Hornets—1—1, 1—1, 1—0.
5. Bhusawal beat G. I. P. Ry.—1—0.
6. Igatpuri beat Eastern Telegraph—3—2.

THIRD ROUND.

1. Grant Medical College beat Ins... Luso-Indiano—4—1.
2. Lusitanian Sporting beat Bhusaw... Gymkhana,—3—1.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Jhansi v. Igatpuri Gymkhana.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The second game in the above tournament took place on the Oval last evening when the Britannia Hockey Club met and defeated the Cathedral High School "B" Team by 3 goals to 2.

Two games are down for decision this evening. St. Peter's Hockey Club play Elphinstone High School on the military ground, Marine Lines, and St. Xavier's "A" play the Republican Hockey Club on the Oval. Both games start at 5-30.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

India and its Future.

The "Indian Patriot":—When we are a nation, the national voice will be heard and respected. Until then, perhaps reactiouaries will strive to thwart us not only in attaining self-government, but in endeavouring to equip ourselves for that purpose. They will deny to us opportunities for participation in the higher spheres of Government; they will resist us when we advance towards high offices under the Government. We may have disappointments in the way; but so long as the policy of Great Britain is what it has been declared to be, there can be no fear of going back, but only of being obstructed on the way. India has been too much accustomed to live in the past, to glory in the past. But Professor Murray's advice to Indian patriots is: "Beware of losing yourself in reverie while others are fighting the battle of life. Beware altogether of dreams and dreamlike passions. Face facts; get knowledge; cultivate common sense, learn to trust and be trusted; serve your community." He referred to the famous episode in the Bhagavadgita in which even the noise of battle has to wait unregarded while the stream of philosophic thinking runs its course, and he said that there are people, who hold up that as an example for us to follow. But his, own advice was "Do not lose yourselves in admiration of your own past or your own racial peculiarities: think of your future and be not afraid to uproot from your culture every element which prevents India taking her place among free and progressive nations."

The Reactionaries in the Lords.

"The Punjabee":—What we desire to point out is that essentially the action of the House is based upon the ground that the Civil Service alone knows India and is competent to rule it, that it must continue to rule the country as hitherto, and that the people should have no voice, the majority because they are too ignorant to desire a share in the administration, and the minority because they are the minority. As against the Civil Service even the Viceroy, it seems, does not count. The Executive Council which in the case of the Lieutenant-Governor is a superfluity, is all important in the case of the Viceroy, so that when he and a minority of the Council, consisting of civilians, differ it is he who must go to the wall. That is what Lord Curzon said and that was clearly the sense of the majority of the House. It is these supercilious claims put forward on behalf of the Civil Service against which the country has been protesting loudly and emphatically during the last thirty years and more as being utterly antagonistic to her cherished ideal, and which she has succeeded in no small measure in weakening. The action of the Lords promises to give a new lease of life to them. It is the immediate duty of the educated community all over the country to re-assert their position and to so condemn the action of the House of Lords and the preposterous grounds on which it is based that the great and growing democracy may have no difficulty in realising the truth and making up it mind.

Provincial Contracts.

"The Bengalee":—The Provinces must be self-contained, able to meet their own requirements without the adventitious aid of the Imperial doles. Under this scheme, the Provincial revenues must belong to the Province, the Imperial revenues such as Railways, Telegraph, Post Office, etc., must go to the Imperial exchequer, the provinces making a rateable contribution to the Imperial revenues, and in the event of a deficit, in the Imperial-revenues, it must from the first charge upon the Provincial resources. These are the main outlines of Sir Charles Elliott's scheme; and the whole trend of our financial development points to this as the goal. It is only a question of time which is likely to be very much abbreviated by the constant pressure of an insistent public opinion.

The Future of Turkey.

The Hablul Matin:—The Islamic people all over the world, are confident that England will "do everything in her power" to preserve the integrity of Turkey at the conclusion of the war. For, are not the interests of England and Islam identical? The extinction of Turkey as an independent state involves the extinction of Islam. That will be a source of perennial weakness to England in the Asiatic Continent. Persia and Afghanistan will cease to look upon Britain as the champion of the Islamic interests and British prestige will suffer all over the Oriental World. On the other hand, a policy of generous statesmanship and magnanimous forbearance towards Turkey will make England invincible against all possible coalitions, and assure her position as the first power in the world for all times to come.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 22, 1915.

BERNHARDIISM.

Bernhardiism has apparently its changing phases and its culture alternates between moralising and sword rattling. The aspect of Bernhardi's case for Germany, which is best known to us, belongs essentially to the former category, and was embodied for our consumption in his compilation of 1911 "Germany and the Next War." That was a sort of book whose tenets, in view of the ever-increasing naval programme of Germany, we could not disregard, and the ethics to which it gave expression have since their conception lingered in the minds of all students of recent German expansion. We remember Bernhardi as the writer who was wont to dilate on the "value of war for the political and moral development of mankind," who spoke of the creation of conflict as the "right" and "duty" of the State, and railed with unveiled contempt against those "weaklings" who desired to maintain peace.

The recollection of such things but enhances our bewilderment when we peruse the sudden change of front displayed by von Bernhardi in an article prepared for American consumption in the columns of the "New York Sun." He almost enters a bashful apologia for war! And hopes to attain its acceptance by telling us that Germany is and has been on the defensive. Accustomed to being received by the gold-lace-loving Teuton as a new edition of sacred writ, Bernhardi thinks it is quite enough to say (in the teeth of all he has been saying for a decade) that Germany in July last was not confronted by any problem save that she had to choose between "world power or decline", and having arrived at this amazing conclusion for his own edification, the writer goes on first to affirm, and then to explain, that between world-power which is Germany's object and world-dominion, at which he alleges Great Britain aims, there lies a tremendous difference. When one comes to the end of his dissertation, like Byron one is inclined to ask von Bernhardi, to "explain his explanation." No doubt between world-power and world-dominion there lies in practice a distinction as great as that which divides Tweedledum from Tweedledee, and also no doubt it is an obvious compliment to the intelligence of the average American citizen that the paragon of Junker letters, condescends to illustrate where analogy ends in this part of his unique political philosophy. It was Voltaire who remarked when Admiral Byng was executed. "Les Anglais tuent un amiral pour encourager les autres" and we must suppose that this way of thinking holds good in Germany still; for Bernhardi desires us to believe that the valleys and cities, the churches and colleges of Belgium were not laid waste from the wish to satiate a brute lust but to save "the liberty of the States of the old world from the English yoke, and for the free development of all the peoples which carry in themselves the strength and ability for independent action." This qualifying sentence is delicious in its naivete, for it leaves it to the perspicacity of German genius to determine which States carry the capacities required for free development, and we may presume that a decision in the affirmative would not include Belgium with her lately incomparable prosperity, or Servia with her three strikingly successful campaigns against tremendous odds, nor yet France or Britain both supposed to be in a state of contemptible degeneracy and decay. Bernhardi's amazing effusion may have in it the cold unreasoning of despair, but even an impartial critic will fail to recognise in its jargon the brilliant exponent of mounted tactics in his earlier work,—"Cavalry."

As it so happened, Sir Edward Grey, the Moloch of the German mind, speaking in London, two days before Bernhardi's latest creation appeared, prophetically answered the extravaganzas of the German swashbuckler, in terms as incisive as they were retaliatory. Sir Edward reminded his audience, (if such reminding was necessary) that:—

The German ideal,—we have had it poured out by German professors and publicists since the war began,—is that of the Germans as a superior people to whom all things are lawful in the securing of their own power, and against whom resistance of every kind is unlawful and to be savagely put down. A people establishing a domination over the nations of the Continent; imposing a peace that is not to be liberty for nations but subservience to Germany.

Is not the statement of the Foreign Secretary the explanation between world-power and world-dominion at which the German General seeks to arrive by wading through frothy rhetoric and childish inuendos? Domination is the soul of Prussia and Sir Edward Grey spoke for all Europe when he said of it:—

I would rather perish or leave this Continent altogether than live in it under such conditions.

Sir Edward Grey's contention is that Britain would have foregone her every right as a Power and an individual nation if she had not remained faithful to her pledge to Belgium, and that Britain kept her plighted word because

we and the other nations of Europe must be free to live, not menaced continually by talk of supreme war lords and shining armour, and the sword continually rattled in the scabbard, and heaven continually invoked as an accomplice in German aims, and not having our policy dictated and our national destinies and activities controlled by the military caste of Prussia.

Not fifty von Bernhardis could hope to answer this, for it states the case without any decorative art and will appeal by its veracity to the neutral Powers far more than the high-flown abuse of the German writer. And the Foreign Secretary left no doubt as to our determination to fight to the bitter end or in his words, until

we secure for Europe, the right of independent sovereignty for the different nations, the right to pursue national existence, not in the shadow of Prussian hegemony or supremacy, but in the light of equal liberty.

Fortunately we are not like Germany, compelled to canvass for sympathy or support and we can afford to let Neutrals judge between us and our foes. Bernhardi may lay the blame for the war on Britain, but we may be content to leave the verdict to posterity.

TRADE AND THE WAR.

A writer in "The Standard" gives some interesting figures in regard to the changes in international trade which must result from the war. The most notable feature, of course, is the re-adjustment of the trade hitherto carried on with Germany. When war broke out Germany was doing a big business with all British colonies and dependencies. The figures were: Egypt £1,901,150, British West Africa £758,450, British South Africa £2,226,300, British India £5,375,000, British Malacca £688,500, Canada £2,712,700, and Australia £4,378,950. Austria-Hungary invaded England and the Oversea Dominions to the extent of £10,294,200 annually. Again, Germany took £24,664,250 from Belgium, £34,471,250 from France, over £20,000,000 from Italy, £34,879,500 from the United States, and big sums from Russia, Greece, Portugal, Switzerland, and other countries. British trade with our Allies when war broke out was represented at an annual total of £190,383,000 and with neutral countries it was approximately £227,808,000. The details of Germany's export trade with British possessions were as follows:—

Chemicals and Drugs.—India, £124,100; Canada, £103,500, Australia, £153,000; South Africa, £333,000.

Cotton and Cotton Goods.—India, £647,000; Canada, £211,500; Australia, £551,000; South Africa, £352,000.

Haberdashery and Milinery.—India, £145,600; Canada, £171,100; Australia, £510,000.

Machinery and Tools.—India, £197,600; Canada £83,300; Australia, £275,200; South Africa, £310,100.

Metals.—India, £1,793,600; Canada, £311,000; Australia, £496,600.

Other "items" include dye stuffs £680,200 and hardware £427,200 to India, silk goods £426,000 to Australia, and in small exports to South Africa £768,000.

The writer of the article in "The Standard" seems to anticipate that the effect of the war will be a re-adjustment of trade that will leave the bulk of the trade previously done by Germany in the hands of the Allied and neutral countries. The enormous drain on wealth will have crippled Germany and Austria to an enormous extent. The generous credits to German traders by German banks will no longer be possible; the lavish bounties and heavy rebates on German exports will cease or be greatly curtailed and subsidies on new ships will be next to impossible. In the shipping world the contrast will be the greatest. British arrangements with German "rings" and "conferences" are at an end. According to "The Standard" inter-British interests were previously sacrificed all round for the sake of peace and expense wherever German competition became over strong.

Led by the German, we connected our shipping interests with the Messageries Maritimes, the Rotterdam Lloyds, the Austrian Lloyds, the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen, and others in our Far Eastern trading arrangements. The German and English shipping companies directed the whole concern—and the German gained by the arrangement. German tonnage checked at Suez increased 150 per cent. in 14 years, while British tonnage went up 25 per cent. in the same period (1896-1910). These Far Eastern Shipping Conferences have compelled British merchants to go to the Continent to buy goods. Trade was directed from British ports to Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam through an amazing jugglery of freight rates. For some years German shipping interests increased, multiplied, and ultimately monopolised the East African trade. The German shipowner had more than begun to fasten his commercial tentacles on the South American trade when war broke out. The whole of this is in the melting pot now, and another readjustment of high importance to British trades should be the result.

So far as we are able to understand the writer of the article, for he does not state his conclusions very clearly, he anticipates like too many others, that German trade will be practically divided up among the Allied and neutral countries when the war is over and that the British Empire will get the lion's share. It is true, no doubt, that German trade and shipping will be crippled to an enormous extent by the paralysis inflicted by the war and it will take years for Germany to re-attain to anything approximating to the splendid position she occupied in the world's trade before the war. And it is no doubt, true, that Great Britain will occupy a proportionately stronger position. But the expectation that German and Austrian foreign trade will practically cease to exist, and that it will be divided up in the required proportions among the Allies and the Neutrals is the height of foolishness. Germany as an economic entity will still exist and German enterprise will still look for markets and find them in countries which are at present suffering from the closing of German markets. And much of the trade that she will have lost will have past into the hands of the neutral countries that are more free to cater for it just now than Great Britain.

Notes of the Day.

A Governor in Council for the U. P.

A curious suggestion comes from "The Pioneer" in the matter of the proposed Executive Council for the United Provinces. The organ of the bureaucracy refers to what it describes as the "authoritative though somewhat ambiguous announcement" as to what is to happen in this matter, issued officially from the India Office during Mail week. That statement, it will be remembered, asserted that the Secretary of State was determined to persevere with the project and added that: "As soon as the Government is in a position to deal with a question which for the time being has been treated as controversial, the Secretary of State will take the earliest opportunity of pressing forward the measure by all constitutional means in his power." "The Pioneer" remarks that this will revive the conjecture that Lord Crewe designs to make the administration a Governorship in Council. By such a step, of course, the necessity of a reference to Parliament would be averted. In view of the wide demands for the promotion of the United Provinces to a "Presidency" status which have come from all classes of public opinion in the Provinces since the action of the House Lords, the suggestion of "The Pioneer" is highly significant.

India, Egypt and the Empire.

Discussing the Imperial Conference question "The Englishman" urges that India and Egypt should be represented at the Conference.

At present, we believe, the Constitution of the Imperial Conference does not provide for the representation of India. It is a conference of self-governing Dominions. But India and Egypt are so vitally affected by the changes of frontiers that the settlement after the war will involve that it seems to us essential that some eminent statesman, or high official, with a special and authoritative knowledge of the particular points of view of India and Egypt should be amongst the advisers of the British plenipotentiaries. It is equally desirable that in any conference called for the purposes of reaching a common understanding on matters of principle, representatives of the Government of India should be present. There are at present points of policy in which the interests of India and those of the Colonies are in conflict. Experience has shown that they are amenable to a friendly settlement, and what we should aim at and try for a long while in advance to secure, is such a solid and united front of Empire that in the terms of peace finally imposed there shall be no element, however, trivial, that may give to one part of the Empire or to another, or to any of our Allies cause for dissatisfaction or resentment. Inasmuch as we have shared equally in the sacrifices that the war has called for, so should we share equally in whatever advantages peace may bring.

We are glad to quote this extremely sensible comment from a journal with which we are not often in agreement.

The Kaiser and Canada.

It is not very widely known that during recent years the German Emperor, who has immense private wealth, has been in the habit of purchasing properties out of Germany. Among these estates the first place must be given to those in Canada, which cover hundreds of thousands of acres and, which, says "The New York Times," are worth millions of dollars. The authorities at Ottawa have been cognisant of the identity of the owner for some years, but on the outbreak of war the Kaiser transferred his possessions to American citizens favourable to his cause. The Dominion Government, however, is testing the validity of this transaction. The whole question in any case turns on whether William II. owns the property as a private citizen of a hostile State or as its Sovereign. If the former is the nature of ownership then the authorities are helpless. Further investigations have shown that the German Emperor owns the Hohenzollern block of New York flats, but, unfortunately for him, the profits, (as a blind) were long ago made payable from London. All these purchases were no doubt made as a part of Weltpolitik!

The Horrors of War.

The four principal Munich newspapers,—apart from the local Socialist newspaper,—have had to announce that from the 1st April their prices would be increased by 20 per cent. They publish a long appeal to their "honoured advertisers and readers" to put up with the increased subscription price, saying that their action was inevitable, unless they attempted to raise the price of advertisements "which does not seem advisable in the public interest." They say that, while other tradss have obtained from increased prices compensation for the decreased value of money, the rise in taxation and the increase of wages and materials, this has not been the case with the newspapers, which must now demand a small sacrifice from their readers, if they are to continue to meet the claims made upon them and "to go on developing in the spirit of progress." How strongly this phenomenon illustrates the immunity of India from the horrors of war, when we contrast it with the cheerful fact that our four anna papers in future will cost us only one anna!

The Depressed Classes Mission.

The Depressed Classes Mission under its energetic General Secretary, Mr. Shinde, has been slowly but surely extending its beneficent activities in the backward parts of the country. The Karnatic is perhaps the most backward part of this Presidency. Various causes which are too well-known to be detailed have, in this, as in other parts of the country, operated to keep the depressed classes at a very low stage. In August 1912 Mr. Shinde, having obtained the co-operation of the collectors of Belgaum and Bijapur and several other Government officials, and having enlisted the sympathies of local merchants and pleaders, visited all the important towns in the district and was able to collect means enough to inaugurate a branch of the Mission at Hubli. In the second annual report of the Branch just issued, Mr. Sayad, the Superintendent, after an experience of two years, is able to state that though the work is exceedingly difficult, the outlook is not hopeless. The branch has enlisted the sympathy of the higher classes, and Government officials have always been willing to co-operate with the Superintendent. And it is interesting to note that depressed class boys are now admitted free in all Municipal and Local Board schools. They are well supplied with books and slates. Moreover, scholarships are given to the students in the vernacular fourth higher standards by Municipalities and Local Boards. These are results on which the Mission may well congratulate itself.

Other Features of the Work.

The report deals with the work done by eight institutions,—four schools, a boarding house, a dispensary and a Bhajan Samaj,—conducted by the branch. The number of students attending the four schools which teach Marathi and Canarese is now 215. Two of the schools are specially meant for the children of the depressed classes who are railway servants,—whose education was for some reasons neglected by the Municipality. The Government have appreciated the good work done by the Mission and have sanctioned the grants of Rs. 76 and Rs. 51 respectively and the Hubli Municipality has also sanctioned one of Rs. 25. 3,131 outdoor patients with an average attendance of 25, were treated by the dispensary maintained by the branch. In August 1914 owing to heavy rainfall some of the huts of the poor people were washed away. The branch opened a relief fund and was able to shelter, feed and clothe for a few days 150 homeless persons. A very interesting feature of the Mission's work has been to redeem the depressed classes of Hubli from debts with loans from the Hubli Urban Co-operative Society. It is thus evident that the Hubli branch of the Mission has been doing a very useful and necessary work and that it deserves increasing co-operation and financial help from the general public.

"The Mysore Economic Journal."

The fourth number of this monthly periodical devoted to the discussion of all economic topics of interest and published under the auspices of the Mysore Economic Conference, contains some interesting and readable articles on a subject which, though long neglected in India, is now coming into its own. Besides articles on economic subjects, the journal endeavours to give a summary of articles of interest from Indian and foreign economic periodicals; selections from important speeches and papers on economic subjects; and notes on current economic matters and various economic activities in and outside Mysore. Mr. Chakravarti, the Comptroller of the State, contributes a useful article on the much discussed question of the practicability of agricultural insurance. Mr. Shamarao gives a few typical cases illustrating the conditions of life in selected villages. In a suggestive article Mr. Wallace of the "Indian Textile Journal" enumerates, from the point of view of an economist, the things that are not taught in Indian schools. And Mr. Noyce, I.C.S., reviews the latest book of Prof. Ashley, the Economic History of England. An interesting feature of this number is the statement showing the value of the crops produced in the Mysore State during the year 1912-13. And a very impressive portrait of the Ripon statue in Calcutta fittingly adorns it. The journal deserves to be widely read by the increasing class of educated Indians who are interested in the economic development of their country.

Forest Punchayats in Madras.

After a long delay of two years the recommendations which were made by the Forest Committee in Madras, particularly in regard to the co-operation of the villagers for the preservation and conduct of the forests in the vicinity, are slowly being put into effect. It would seem that the Government have exercised a great deal of caution in introducing this beneficial measure. The Report on the Forest Administration for the year 1913-14 gives some information on the subject, but the general tone of the administration in regard to petty annoyances and prosecutions has not altered for the better. If the punchayats had been introduced more rapidly and on a more generous scale a vast improvement would undoubtedly have taken place. At the commencement of last year, Government tardily introduced this beneficant measure in some eight districts, and the area affected by it is 24,000 acres. There are about 50 punchayats in these districts, and the Committee's recommendation that the forest should be classified and separated into classes,—both for the requirements of the villages and for scientific working and control,—have been put into operation in only six districts in the whole Presidency. The slow progress made in Madras contrasts unfavourably with that achieved in Mysore.

"AND I AM SATISFIED."

They told a Spartan woman long ago
Her son had fallen as he faced the foe.
And "bury him," she said, with stedfast face,
"And let the younger brother take his place."

They told a woman yesterday in France
Her son was killed. She flashed a sudden glance
From shining eyes. And "promise me," she cried,
"Victory to France: and I am satisfied."

—H. M., in "The Times."

Official and Personal

The Coronation of His Imperial Japanese Majesty the Emperor, which owing to the death of her Majesty the Empress Dowager last April was postponed indefinitely, is now decided upon and will take place on the 10th of November next, and the Daijoo-sai on the 14th of the same month.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kotah has arrived in Bombay and is staying in a bungalow on the Ridge Road.

H. H. the Raja of Dhar has left Bombay for his State.

Sardar Daljit Singh, new member of the India Council will proceed to England in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi are staying in Madras till the 7th of May when they will come to Bombay.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SMART NAVAL FEAT.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S BULLETIN.

CONSCRIPTION UNNECESSARY.

UNION FORCES' IMPORTANT SUCCESS.

Field-Marshal French's bulletin describes how an important hill on the Ypres-Comines railway was captured by the British after a series of desperate fights with the enemy. The losses were very heavy on the British side, but the Germans suffered still more heavily from machine-guns which caught them in close order in the open.

To avoid the capture of E 15 which ran ashore a few days ago in the Dardanelles, two picket boats manned by volunteer crews from the Triumph and 'Majestic,' exposed to the fire of an adjacent fort, torpedoed the submarine and rendered it useless. It was a brave exploit which has been much appreciated by the Admiralty.

An important success was gained by the Union forces in occupying the town and railway centre of Keetmanshoop.

Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that conscription was not necessary. Earl Kitchener was gratified with the response to the appeals to the nation.

HEROISM AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

TRIBUTE TO HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Sir James Willcocks addressing the Highland Light Infantry of the Indian Army Corps recently spoke of Neuve Chapelle as follows:—"The Highland Light Infantry played a most conspicuous part and once again covered itself with glory. You fought against odds over a ground of the greatest difficulty and I know it was a country over which only the finest troops could have advanced. There is no position the Highland Light Infantry cannot capture or at least is not prepared to shed their blood in the attempt to capture."

Regarding awards Sir James said: "All of you cannot be rewarded. Many acts of bravery must remain unknown, but I hope by granting the full number of awards sent forward, you will be shown to what extent your gallantry is realised by the Government at Home."

TERRITORIALS' PAY IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Roberts said that the Secretary of State was in communication with the Government of India regarding the nature and amount of the various stoppages of pay of the Territorials in India.

A PLUKCY NAVAL EXPLOIT.

PLUCKY NAVAL EXPLOIT.

PICKET BOATS DESTROY SUBMARINE E 15.

TO PREVENT CAPTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 20.

The Admiralty announces that submarine E15 was in danger of being captured, and being in a serviceable condition the Turks made great efforts to secure her

British battleships, with long-range fire, failed to destroy her, hence two picket boats, one from the Triumph under Lieutenant-Commander Eric Robinson, who, commanded the expedition, assisted by Lieutenant Webb and Midshipman Wooley, and the other boat from the Majestic, under Lieutenant Godwin, manned by volunteer crews, attacked the submarine. The boats were subjected to a very heavy fire, it being estimated that two hundred rounds were fired from the fort only a few hundred yards distant, also a number of smaller guns fired at short range.

Nevertheless, the submarine was torpedoed and rendered useless. The Majestic's picket boat was holed and sunk, but the crew were saved by the other boat. The only casualty was, one man died of wounds.

Vice-Admiral de Roebeck speaks most highly of all concerned. The Admiralty has promoted Lieutenant-Commander Robinson to the rank of Commander, and has requested a report of the officers and men with a view to recognition of their services.

FUTILE ATTACK ON BRITISH TRANSPORT.

TURKISH DESTROYER RUN ASHORE.

LONDON, April 17.

The Admiralty announces that the British transport Manitou with troops was attacked by a Turkish torpedo-boat in the Aegean to-day.

The torpedo-boat fired three torpedoes all of which missed and then retired, chased by the cruised Minerva and destroyers.

The Turkish destroyer was finally run ashore and destroyed on the coast of Chios. The crew were made prisoners.

It was announced by the Press Bureau on April 18th that submarine E15 made a difficult reconnaissance in the Kephez minefield in the Dardanelles and ran ashore.

E15 was one of the latest type of submarines completed in 1914: with a displacement of 800 tons: a surface speed of 16 knots and 10 knots when submerged: two 3 inch guns and 4 torpedo tubes.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKS SEVERELY HANDLED.

LONDON, April 16.

British casualties in the fighting in the direction of Zobeir were seven-hundred. The Turks were so severely handled that they retired nineteen miles north-west of Zobeir.

STATEMENT IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, April 20.

In the Lords Lord Crewe said that the successes in the Persian Gulf did great credit to the commanders of our troops.

Our cavalry on April 18th reached Nakhailal which they found abandoned though strongly entrenched.

Hitherto it had been impossible to follow the enemy by water beyond Ghubbashiyah but the commander had ordered water-channels to be reconnoitred. The commander at Shaiba from personal observation estimates the enemy's casualties on the 14th at not less than 2,500.

UNIQUE HONOUR.

V. C. AND D. S. O WON BY LIEUT. MARTIN

LONDON, April 20.

Lieutenant Martin, recipient of the Victoria Cross, is the son of the Principal of the Missionary College at Foochow. He was born in China.

He won the Distinguished Service Order after the retreat from Mons when he captured a German trench and held it with a platoon of Engineers though shot through the shoulder and bayonetted in the hand until he was relieved.

It is believed that he is the only officer who has won both distinctions.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S BULLETIN.

HOT FIGHT FOR STRATEGIC POSITION.

WHOLE HILL SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

Field-Marshal French's bulletin says on the evening of the 17th instant we exploded a mine under hill 60, on the Ypres-Comines railway, Westward of Zwarteleen, and immediately attacked and took the whole of the enemy's trenches on the hill.

We put the trenches which we won in a state of defence during the night, in spite of a heavy bombardment which caused many casualties.

Then the enemy renewed the bombardment towards the morning, making determined counter-attacks. Stiff hand-to-hand fighting ensued but the British infantry fighting with great gallantry and determination, and well supported by artillery, drove off the enemy with complete success.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Our losses were very heavy, but the Germans suffered still more severely particularly from the machine guns which caught them in close order in the open.

Throughout the eighteenth the enemy repeatedly renewed the attacks, desperately trying to recapture the position which is of great importance. They once gained a footing on the southern slope, but were promptly defeated.

The whole, hill at nightfall was in our hands, and the ground gained had been consolidated. Thus by the morning of the nineteenth the enemy's attacks ceased, but they continued to bombard the hill. We captured four officers and 45 men.

GERMAN ALLEGIATION DENIED.

LONDON, April 20.

Field-Marshal French emphatically denies the German statement that the British had been using asphyziating gases in the Ypres district. Such statement is false and doubtless made to justify the use of these gases which have been freely employed by the Germans in their attack on Hill Sixty. Germany signed the clause of the Hague Convention eliminating the use of asphyxiating gas.

The Field-Marshal reports an improvement in the weather, which has resulted in an increase in aeroplane activity, our airmen as usual defeating the enemy.

The Germans unsuccessfully exploded a mine at Saint Eloi and harmlessly exploded three at La Bassee.

FIERCE FIGHTING NEAR YPRES

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 20.

It is stated in Rotterdam that the fighting south-east of Ypres is very fierce and that the wounded are arriving in Bruges without ceasing.

It is reported that the enemy is preparing to evacuate Menin.

PROGRESS IN THE WOEVRE.

BOMBS DROPPED ON RHEIMS.

PARIS, April 21.

Last evening's communiqué said:—

Fifty incendiary bombs were dropped on Rheims.

Artillery fighting not supported by infantry has occurred in Champagne and Argonne.

We made slight progress between the Meuse and the Moselle.

Near Fleury on the Essey road our attacks slightly progressed.

In Bois le Pretre the Germans violently bombarded the French positions.

In the region of Criox des Carmes an attempted attack was promptly stopped by the French artillery.

Two counter-attacks on Hartmannsweilerkopf were repulsed.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, April 20

A communiqué says: Particularly lively artillery actions took place between Soissons and Rheims and in Argonne.

ASCOT RACES.

LONDON, April 21.

It is understood that Ascot will be curtailed to three days and five handicaps will be abandoned.

CONSCRIPTION UNNECESSARY

SATISFACTORY RESPONSE TO CALL TO ARMS.

LORD KITCHENER GRATIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 20.

At question time in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government was not of opinion that there was any ground for believing that war would be more successfully prosecuted by means of conscription.

Earl Kitchener was very gratified with the response to the appeals to the nation.

SUCCESS OF UNION FORCES.

KEETMANSHOOP OCCUPIED.

CAPE TOWN, April 20.

An important success is officially reported the Union forces occupying the town and railway centre of Keetmanshoop.

FORMATION OF SOUTHERN ARMY.

CAPE TOWN, April 21.

An Army Order issued by General Smuts says:—With the seizure of Bethany, Seeheim and Keetmanshoop the southernmost provinces of Damaraland from the Orange river on the south, Luderitzbueght on the west and Hasuur on the east have been occupied. The central, eastern and southern forces, hitherto operating separately, will now co-operate forming the southern army as distinguished from General Botha's northern army.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, April 20.

In the Lords Lord Lucas said that the recent operations in East Africa and Nyasaland had been quiet.

The British and French forces in the Cameroons were dealing with German strongholds in the Mandara Hills and the Benue river.

French columns had also penetrated from Ubangishar Middle Congo, to Gabun territories.

"NATION UNDER SELF CONTROL."

PRESIDENT WILSON ON AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

NEW YORK, April 21.

President Wilson, in his speech at an Associated Press luncheon, said that the neutrality of the United States was not due to a petty desire to escape trouble. It was something much greater. The United States would acquire the distinction as being a nation under self-control and was therefore bound to play an important part in adjusting the affairs of the world at the end of the war. The United States did not desire a foot of anybody's territory.

CHINO JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

OPEN DOOR FOR BRITISH COMMERCE

LONDON, April 21.

Replying in the Commons to various questions with regard to the progress and conditions of the Sino-Japanese negotiations, Sir Edward Grey said that the policy of Great Britain was governed by the terms of the existing Anglo-Japanese treaty, namely, the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Republic and equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Government was in constant communication with the British representatives in China and Japan and in touch with commercial interests both here and in the Far East.

He did not propose to lay the correspondence on the table but the House might rest assured that Government would endeavour to the best of their power to secure the open door for British commerce in all parts of China.

ALLEGED STABBING TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 21.

A Havildar of the 127th Baluchi Light Infantry, is alleged to have quarrelled with a sepoy of his regiment after relieving him of guard duty at Government House, Karachi, and to have stabbed the man to death with the bayonet.

PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS.

MR. ASQUITH AT NEWCASTLE.

STIRRING ADDRESS TO WORKERS'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, April 20.

Bisiting Newcastle to-night Mr. Asquith had a great ovation when he addressed the munition workers.

He emphasised that there was no sign in any quarter of the Dominions of any flagging in the national spirit. Practically every household was contributing to the fighting forces and everyone working with brain and muscle to maintain the necessary munitions, was equally a combatant. This was the nation's war and none worthy of the name of British citizen was not participating. There had been an unprecented rush of recruits in a spirit of finest self-sacrifice and the same spirit was needed in munition factories.

He affirmed that there was not a word of truth in the statement that the work at the Front had been crippled by lack of supplies. (Loud cheers). There had not been general slackness among employers and employees. The present situation was due to the unprecedented scale on which ammunition to-day was expended, shortage of skilled labour and the success of recruiting. (Cheers). He was convinced that when factories were organised and mobilised all would be well. Mr. Asquith concluded by mentioning the late Mr. Gladstone, saying that Britain was contributing her best blood but others not on the battleleld were showing manful and honest heroism as deep as those in the fighting line. (Great cheering.)

LOST POSITIONS RECAPTURED

GERMAN TRENCH MINED.

PETROGRAD, April 20.

A communiqué says:—

The enemy in the direction of Stryi gained a footing on the height of Orawozik.

We counter-attacked in the evening and recaptured the positions, taking prisoners the exact number of which is at present not known.

We mined a German trench east of Rozanka and took the position with the bayonet, capturing prisoners and guns.

SUPERIORITY OF BRITISH AVIATORS.

HOW A GERMAN AEROPLANE WAS BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 20.

An American correspondent, referring to the superiority of British aviators, describes a fight between British and German aeroplanes above the German lines.

He counted thirty-two smoke balls, each betokening shrapnel, ranged regularly above two British machines, as they drove the German into British territory.

After a battle lasting an hour and a half the German was brought down and killed.

MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN TROOPS.

COMMUNICATION WITH BELGIUM STOPPED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 20.

A telegram from Maastricht says that all communication with Belgium has been stopped and all travellers, even when provided with proper passports, have not been allowed to cross the frontier in either direction.

It is believed that the prohibition is connected with the movements of German troops.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

SEVEN PASSENBERS SLIGHTLY INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JODHPUR, April 21.

The Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway wires:—Early this morning a collision occurred between the 7 Up-mixed passenger train and the 2 Down-mixed train. The cause of the accident was due to the Up-train being admitted into the wrong line. Seven passengers were slightly wounded, two sustaining injuries to the scalp and others complaining of bruises.

BIG JUTE BLAZE IN CALCUTTA.

FOUR FIRES IN A DAY.

GREAT CATASTROPHE AVERTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Calcutta fire brigade have had a very busy time yesterday, an exceptionally large number of fires being notified. The first fire broke out at a quarter to two in jute on board the s.s. Evangelis lying at No. 2 wharf, Kidderpore, The damage was not extensive. The second fire began an hour later in jute bales at No. 6 Shed, Kidderpore. The engines arrived just in time to prevent very heavy destruction, for a large shed was full of jute. After two and half hours the blaze was extinguished. A bustee fire in Jaganath Sircar's Street, Watgunge, next engaged the attention at a quarter to seven and was of a trifling importance. Finally the biggest fire of the day was reported just before eleven o'clock last evening. The large jute godowns off Sivabagan Street, in the northern part of the town, caught fire, requiring the full Calcutta equipment to deal with it. An extra engine was sent for from Chitpore and the fire float was also summoned. The fire is still burning briskly and an estimate of the total damage which is likely to be large is not yet possible.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 3,000.

LATER.

Further particulars of last night's jute fire show that a great catastrophe was averted only by the prompt arrival of the fire brigade from the headquarters and the outlaying stations. Thousands of bales were in danger but through the efforts of the fire brigade the fire was localised with the result that a damage of only Rs. 3,000 had taken place.

INQUEST ON BARON REUTER'S BODY.

TEMPORARILY INSANE.

(REUTER'S TEHEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 20.

At the inquet on the body of Baron de Reuter, the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

"DEATH SHALL NOT SEPARATE US.

LONDON, April 21.

Evidence given at the inquest on Baron de Reuter confirmed the previous statements. In the letter to his dead wife the Baron said:—The loss of cherished companionship and tender devotion has shattered my being. Death shall not separate us. We will repose in the same grave and thus perpetuate our affectionate union.

The doctor testified that death was instantaneous and said that the Baron completely changed after his wife's death.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, April 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant Sir R. Corbet, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut. B. F. Douglas, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. G. Staniland, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Whitehead, East Surreys.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. A. Brickwood, York and Lancasters.

LONDON, April 20.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. R. Armstrong, Worcesters.
Captain E. Dorrien-Smith, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Drummond, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. J. Harvey, Leicesters.
Captain C. H. Wood, Shropshire Artillrey.
Second-Lieut. R. R. Jackson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Lloyd, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. C. Melrose, Royal Scots.
Captain R J. Milne, Devons.
Lieutenant C. Snelling, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. S. Webster, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. F. Whitaker, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. B. Wreford, Devonshires.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant C. Leechman, Third Hussars.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 21.

Our losses in an affair at Hafiz Khor on April 18th were as follows:—

KILLED.

British officers 3, British ranks 2, and Indian ranks 7.

WOUNDED.

British officers 3 (all slightly), British ranks 12, Indian ranks 42. Names of British officers killed and wounded are:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant W. E. Pollard Urquhart, Royal Sussex Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant A. H. Irwin, 8th Rajputs; 2nd Lieutenant E. N. Bath, Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached 8th Rajputs.

WOUNDED.

Captain R. P. Fox. King's Regiment; Captain P. D. C. Johnson, 8th Ragiputs; Major H. A. Gidney, I.M.S.

PERVERSION OF GERMANY.

PRESSURE EXTENDED IN SCHOOLS.

A STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION.

A community without enough organisation is, in the measure of that deficiency, ineffective; a community with too much organisation is obessed, writes Mr. H. G. Wells in the "Daily Chronicle." The former is the lesson that this war brings home to England, ill-led and undisciplined, still struggling with her haphazard system of production, still with her people largely unaware of the nature and seriousness of the issues of this war. The latter is the case with Germany. In this war, so far as Britain and Russia go, carelessness and discursiveness fight with discipline carried to the pitch of monomania; it may be to a mutual correction. The militarist, patriotic concentration of Germany, though it has been growing visibly in the sight of all mankind for forty odd years, has still surprised the world. We did not believe it real, we could not believe it real, and a large part of our reading since the war began has been an amazed, incredulous examination of the state of the German mind. We have read Bernhardi and Treitschke and Delbrueck and Clausewitz, we have considered the contribution of Nietzsche, and still we have remained perplexed at the riddle of a once confused and amiable people so transformed into concentrated belligerents that the very infants in the schools hurl their 11 o'clock dripping and bread at the enemy and subscribe their hoarded pfennigs to the War Loan. With our English perception, our almost exaggerated perception, of the essential ineffectiveness of books and discussion, we have felt that something, the essential something, still awaited examination, and it is with a real gratitude that we read the admirable analysis of German culture during the last century that Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer has made, in his new book, "When Blood is their Argument: An Analysis of Prussian Culture."

THE THREE EXPEDIENTS OF CRITICISM.

It has many defects, including a title far better adapted to a brief pamphlet than the thick, informing book it is and it is very unlikely to get the credit and attention it deserves. It has certain marked though superficial weaknesses, weaknesses that have been apparent in Mr. Hueffer's work before, and for which he has already paid very dearly. Contemporary British criticism has three expedients, anointing, vitriol-throwing, or the furtive destruction of a book unnoticed; of which, to be fair to it, it prefers the use of unguents. It is irritable but not wantonly cruel and so long as work is undistinguished and inaggressive it may count on a generous need of praise.

But Mr. Hueffer has a quality that seems to be peculiarly irritating to the ordinary reviewer, a vanity, a perversive egotism that has maddened this modest but influential type of writer to the pitch of concealing from the general public the fact that "The Fifth Queen" is one of the finest of historical romances. The Good Soldier," a novel of the foremost order, and "Heaven" and "Antwerp" noble and beautiful poems. Yet surely one of the functions of decent criticism is to allow for and explain away minor defects, and the egotism of Mr. Hueffer is of so naive and kindly a type as to rouse only the resentments of contemporary effort. A day will come when it will mellow into a virtue, and I promise Mr. Hueffer posthumous good Huefferites even as there are good Borrovians.

In this book, which might so easily have been written in the third person—by anyone else—Mr. Hueffer breaks constantly into autobiography. We learn how he lectured at Jena, how he gave mixed hors-d'oeuvre and claret to a dinner party and created a bad impression with the authorities, and what an extraordinary number and variety of connections he has in Germany. That does not in the least affect the fact, which it is the primary business of criticism to state, that his book is crammed with valuable matter and his thesis admirably arranged. If these confidences rob the book of the pretentious dignity demanded by British and American standards, they certainly conduce to an extreme readability.

THE RAVING PATRIOTIC UNCLE.

The peculiar merit of this really most vivid and important work is the completeness with which it bridges the gap in our understandings between Clausewitz, let us say, on the one hand, and the deep bellowing of "Deutschland, Deutschland uber Alles" by cohorts of patriots at every stopping-place of the train that bore our Ambassador home from Berlin. The raving patriotic uncle we can understand; we have our "National Review," our Arnold White; but it is the madness universal, it is the frantic professors of chemistry, the belligeren, dienstmadchens, the song of hate, that have so baffled our English intelligence. To this day hatred of Germany remains the peculiarity of a few English people; for the most part we are amazed. We tried in vain to imagine the Harwich elementary school teachers turning out to annoy the departing German Ambassador by chanting "Rule Britannia."

Mr. Hueffer goes far to convert our amazement into intelligent understanding. We are dealing with the completest organisation of national pride of aggressive patriotism of all the baser social instincts that the world has ever seen. From being a various thinking and collectively tolerant people the Germans have been made into a kind of scientifically-equipped Zulus, in the course of a hundred years, and this has been possible not because they are a vile or violent or cruel people, but because they are a sentimental and docile people, and by the perversion of the entire educational machinery to the purposes of the Prussian Monarchy. In the last few decades since the conclusion of the Kulturkampf the Prussian has taken the mind of Germany and clenched it like a fist.

In Mr. Hueffer's most understanding and illuminating pages the British journalist will find a new name to set beside or supersede his rather threadbare Treitschke and Bernhardi, and that is the name of Falk. Falk had just the needed energy and ability and moral stupidity and Imperial support to twist Germany into her present path. A path upon which the present Kaiser forced her and enthusiastically drove her forward. There in Mr. Hueffer's words is the essential mischief against which the Allies fight today.

In this country a change in the educational spirit could only be brought about by the Legislature and in the full light of day. And any attempt on a large scale to coerce individual teachers into teaching what was against the national conscience would set the whole country in a flame from end to end. In Germany the Emperor can in the first place, address to the teaching body of the German schools an oration expressing the fact that it is his desire to see German schools become an instrument for national and military and anti-socialist propaganda. That, it is true, will remain only an expression of the Imperial desire. The teachers need not immediately set to work to instruct the children solely in the glory of the Hohenzollerns. But many of them will take this line, and to the rest the Ministry of Education will turn its attention. It will promote only such teachers as vigorously enjoin the prescribed tenets. It will lecture with a minatory harshness all such teachers as show remissness of effort in this direction. Teachers that resist, it will dismiss or remove from positions in comfortable towns to positions in dreary and isolated villages. . . . And it will take care that no new teachers whose nationalist and militarist credentials are not unexceptionable shall have a chance to instruct the children of the Empire.

It may be replied that in this country, the Ministry of Education being responsible to Parliament, could only carry out such achange in doctrines with the sanction of the Parliament which voices the electorate. In Germany, however, the Minister of Spiritual and Educational Affairs is the officer of, and is responsible to, the sovereign alone. The passing of a vote hostile to him in the Prussian House of Commons need not bring about his fall, neither could the unanimous support of the whole Parliamentary body cause him to be retained in office if he were not a *persona grata* to the sovereign. . . .

BOOMING THE DOUBLE-HEADED CROW.

And pressure of this sort has extended not only to the teachers in schools, to the professors in universities, but to every burgogmaster, to every public official, to every purveyor to the Court, to every contractor for the supply of materials to the army, the navy and the public services. Each and every one of these people has been exhorted to preach on every available occasion the doctrine of the all-importance of German nationalism, of the German armed forces, of the Imperial dynasty. There is, in consequence, no individual in the German Empire who has not had exerted upon him, either by means of education or by means of education plus moral and material blackmail, the tremendous pressure of this one opinion, tending always in one direction. . . .

All this Mr. Hueffer supports by abundant and admirably clever quotations and instances. (What one might call the secretarial work upon the book has also been excellently done, and the index alone will be invaluable to journalists in these troubled times.) And so we come up against the fundamental problem of this Titanic struggle, the problem of releasing German thought from its militant obsession. If we merely beat back German aggression for a time, mere victorious readjustment of boundaries and capture of ships and colonies will be but a partial performance of the task before us. This same accursed Hohenzollern system that has failed to organise victory will, if it is left capable of mischief, organise revenge. This war, if it destroys Austria and does not destroy the mental and moral dominance of Prussia, will mean, not defeat, but victory for all that is evil in Germany and the world. There is no chance for Germany, for the noble, gentle and splendid qualities that Prussia has obscured, while Prussia grips schools and universities, and all the organs of spiritual life. Not Germany nor Germans would we destroy, but that double-headed crow, Kaiserism cum Kruppism, which is the blackest omen mankind has ever seen.

RUBBER IN TOBACCO CONSIGNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 21.

The following telegraphic messages have been published in Netherlands papers:—

The Hague, March 24th:—A consignment of rubber has been discovered by the customs authorities at Rotterdam concealed in a cargo of tobacco which was being discharged from the ex-steamer Rijnsbergen from Java. The tobacco was consigned to the firm Carel Koning of Amsterdam. Mr. Koning visited Java a few months ago and is known to have made frequent purchases of rubber since from Batavia dealers at prices considerably above the marked rates; The matter is being closely investigated by the authorities.

The population of Antwerp have been placed on daily ration allowances.

The Dutch Government have issued an official communique in which severe rebuke is administered to the press for publishing exaggerated accounts of the trouble among the soldiers at Utrecht.

The "Telegraaf" states that frequent cases of espionage have occurred lately in Zuid Limburg (in Holland) and that two Germans have been arrested as spies at Boxmeer.

MOROCCO DAYS.

THE NIGHT OF TERROR.

A TALE OF A HEIFER.

In the latter days of Mulai Abdul Aziz's reign the situation at Tangier had become so serious that the town was threatened with an attack of the mountain tribes, and an attack of the mountain tribes meant looting and massacre, says the Tangier correspondent of "The Times"; and when the looting and massacre were well on, the probable landing of European troops. At last the Sultan was brought to realize that the situation demanded some real effort on his part—at this time he was occupying himself entirely with photography—and he dispatched an army of 5,000 men under the command of his Minister of War, an elderly gentleman of the most pacific character, who to-day holds a still more important post in the Government of the French Protectorate of Morocco.

The long delayed arrival of the army at length took place, and to the astonishment of the whole population the Minister of War chose as the site of his camp the only spot in the environs of Tangier where, in the event of an attack on the town, the troops would be absolutely useless. Speculation was rife as to this strange manœuvre, and the writer rode out to the camp to interview the War Minister. There is no need to describe a Moorish army of those days; it was always the same. Unwashed, unclothed, undrilled, and undisciplined, it consisted of the riff-raff of the tribes, with no experience except that of thieving.

His Excellency was seated in his great State tent as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and was surrounded by his staff. He was cordial and talkative, and as he alone of all the Moorish officials spoke English he soon turned the conversation into that language so that the other occupants of the tent should not understand its import. He had, he said, purposely chosen this spot for his camp as presenting the least possible danger with the town him and the enemy's only possible line of advance. If the mountaineers should attempt to attack his forces they would assuredly turn aside before reaching the camp to plunder the city, and he would have time to escape. "These tribes," he said, "are a very naughty people, and, my dear, very, very dangerous."

THE PRUDENT COMMANDER.

It was no use arguing that he and his army had come to protect the town, not to find protection by keeping it between them and the tribes, for it was only too evident that he was going to run no risks. "Later on," his Excellency stated, "when I have safely installed myself and my family in a house in the town, then it will be safer for me to move the army to the other side. In that case, my dear, if the naughty tribesmen choose to attempt to come to the town they will find my brave army ready to receive them—until then I feel safer with Tangier between me and the enemy."

And so it was. When he had comfortably installed himself in a big Moorish house on the outskirts of the town and set a strong guard of soldiers to ensure his own personal safety, then and then only he dispatched his army to the east and south sides of Tangier—the only directions open to attack.

It was perhaps a fortnight later that the incident to be recorded here took place. About 9 o'clock at night a few shots were fired by the troops on the extreme left of the army's lines. An hour later the firing was general along the whole exposed front of the town, extending to a length of a couple of miles or more.

There was a panic, of course. The Moors burrowed into their windowless houses and barricaded their front doors. The rich Jewish population, which inhabits principally the nearer suburbs, fled into the walled town on mules and on donkeys, carrying their valuables and their children, some even transporting their furniture, and one and all pallid with terror. The Europeans showed less excitement, but some rushed to their Legations and clamoured for arms, while others sat all night and talked very loud in the cafés with rifles and revolvers before them on the little marble tables. A few even slept at their Consulates. Everywhere, by every gate, people were pouring into the old walled town, which in any case would offer resistance to the invading tribesmen. Meanwhile the firing continued, and rumour and panic ruled the night.

It was impossible to know what was really happening only a mile or two away. The writer galloped out to where the fusillade had been heaviest. "Yes," replied the officer in command, "we were attacked an hour ago by a great mass of mountain tribesmen, but we succeeded in driving them off." At another spot a score of soldiers were retreating at a run, leaving one of the main roads into the town entirely undefended. As they passed in the darkness one of them called out "We have had many casualties," and they ran on. It was all very mysterious, though it soon became evident that all the firing was being done by the defending force, and that the mountain tribesmen, for some reason, had apparently attacked in silence and refrained from shooting. At dawn all was quiet.

AN EXPLANATION.

Now, such of the native population of Tangier as own cows send them out to graze in the early morning under the charge of a communal cowherd. The owners of the cows drive them as far as a certain central spot, where the cowherd takes charge of the whole lot, often 40 or 50 in number. He grazes them in the open country during the day and drives them back to the central point again at sunset. It takes a very short time for each cow to learn its way home, and they stroll quietly back, each to her own stable.

Amongst the herd was a very young heifer, inexperienced and, like all her sex, perverse, who, untrained as yet to more discreet conduct, had wandered away from her associates on her own account and stayed in the open country till after dark. Nothing dismayed, about 9 o'clock she came trotting homeward. But she counted without the Army, for suddenly a few yards ahead of her burst forth a dozen flashes of flame, followed by a most infernal din. For a moment she hesitated, and then turned and fled, following the line which the troops held, and only a few yards in front of their trenches. As she passed along, invisible in the darkness, the patter of her hoofs on the hard ground gave the alarm, and volley after volley pursued her. She tried the next road into town with the same want of success. Much puzzled, and not a little scared, she proceeded down the line to the extreme right of the defending force—some two miles or more from where she had met her first adventure. A skilful movement of the troops outflanked her. It was more than she could bear, and, completely losing her head, she spent the rest of the night stampeding up and down, followed everywhere by flame and turmoil.

Next morning the Minister of War, who was confined to his bed, suffering from nervous shock, authorized the following statement:—

There was firing all night in the outskirts of Tangier, owing to a she-calf having unwisely delayed her return to the town till after dark, which is inadmissible. The calf made repeated attempts to break through our lines but without success, and our troops, unaware of her bovine nationality, believed her to be an attacking force of mountain tribesmen. The troops showed the most commendable courage and, though naturally shaken by last night's fierce encounter, their *moral* has not suffered. They can be expected in the future, as in the past, to do their duty and to continue to show the same spirit of quiet courage and competency as they exhibited last night.

The Government of his Shereefian Majesty the Sultan will entertain no claim on the part of the owner of the calf, which, uninjured by the firing, is known to be quite well.

BREAD FAMINE IN VIENNA.

BAKERS' SHOPS GUARDED BY POLICE

The available supplies of flour are practically exhausted in Vienna, where 150 bakers have been compelled to cease bread making, while others only open their shops two hours in the morning and rapidly sell their stock, says the Rome correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader." The residents of the 18th and 19th districts of the city were breadless on Friday, when it was impossible to get any bread for love or money. Many people invaded the restaurants and begged for bread. Others emptied the pastry shops and fed the children on sweets.

The newspapers warn the citizens to economise bread and to remain calm, as the municipality has 100 car loads of flour available which would be distributed to the bakers. The people do not heed these announcements, as the flour fails to materialise.

Yesterday the citizens stormed the bakers' shops and demanded bread. Riots followed, to what extent is not yet known, but the police are guarding the bakeries and vainly trying to regulate the distribution of what little bread there is. When the stocks were exhausted the situation was so grave that the Mayor decided to open a special office at the Town Hall for the distribution of flour. Thereupon the bakers rushed to the Town Hall, and amid a scene of the greatest confusion received two sacks of flour each. The Mayor announced that the distribution would continue daily until the supplies were exhausted, when the Government would step in to avert famine.

The newspaper especially the "*Neue Freie Presse*" violently protests against. Hungary owing to the prohibition of the exportation of flour to Austria.

AITCHISON CHIEFS' COLLEGE

"OLD BOYS" AT THE FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 21.

At the prize distribution of the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, to-day Mr. Leslie Jones, Principal, in his report referred to several boys of the College who had gone to the Front, two of whom Capt. Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana and Lieut Malik Mumtaz Muhammad have both been mentioned in despatches.

The Lieutenant-Governor in distributing the Prizes said that the College compared very well with the two others Chiefs' Colleges he knew, the Mayo College, Ajmere, and the Daly College, Indore, and congratulated the College on their winning the Shield after a Homeric struggle with the Mayo College in which the Aitchison College beat the latter by one point. His Honour said the College might well feel proud of the old boys who were mentioned in despatches.

ROYAPURAM MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED GETS SIX YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 21.

At the High Court Sessions to-day in the Royapuram murder case in which J. E. White was charged with the murder of Volunteer B. J. Honeyford the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. Justice Spencer accepted the verdict and characterised the homicide as most unjustifiable. The accused was sentenced to six years' penal servitude, which in his Lordship's opinion, was the most lenient sentence that the circumtances of the case warranted.

HYPNOTISM OF GERMANY.

DREAMS AND AWAKENING.

FEAR BEGUILING TALES.

"For the Englishman war is simply another form of business, but for the German it is the most sublime test of the moral and material strength of the people."—Dr. Helfferich.

That a Minister of Finance should be permitted to stand up in the Reichstag and use the words cited above is the clearest proof of Germany's hypnotism, says "An Englishman" in the "Daily Mail." She has lulled herself to sleep with pride and vainglory. She believes without an effort whatever it is pleasantly soothing to believe. She is perfectly happy so long as she can flatter her own self-esteem and at the same time cast a slur upon the honour and good sense of her enemies. The delusion, no doubt, appears amiable while it lasts. The awakening will be bitter as the dream has been sweet. It is not likely that Dr. Helfferich has a constant faith in his own high-sounding words. He is of the mesmerisers, not of the mesmerised. But he knows precisely how much the well-drilled ears of his audience will accept. His countrymen have long ceased to be critical. They dare to doubt as little as they dare to disobey. "Their theories," as Mr. Price Collier has said, "have hardened into a veritable imprisonment of the will." No longer free agents, they do and think precisely what they are told to do and to think. An iron discipline controls their minds as it governs their bodies. Nearly 2,000 years ago it was said of them that "they depended on the initiative of the General rather than of that of the soldier." And as they take their orders in patient humility from their superior Officers so they receive their opinion, ready made from any Minister that claims the authority to address them.

In thus attempting to beguile the fears, to stimulate the hopes of the Germans, Dr. Helfferich pays them a very paltry compliment. None who was not willing to be drugged into a sense of false security would believe in the old rhetorical fairy tales. "For the Englishman war is simply another form of business," says Dr. Helfferich. The statement is neither true nor original. It is nothing more than an adaptation of Barére's ancient gibe, now worn threadbare, that the English were a nation of shopkeepers. And on the Frenchman's lips the gibe was something of a compliment, since there underlay it the truth that even in the stress of a great war the British Fleet kept the seas open for British trade. In any other sense Dr. Helfferich's dogmatic assertion is ridiculous. If we incur any reproach, it is that in this matter of defence we are far less business-like than our neighbours. In the struggle which devastates Europe to-day, the Germans had forty years' start of us. So wickedly had we neglected the task of preparation that had we embarked upon a commercial enterprise with a like *insouciance* we should have deserved bankruptcy, and should probably have incurred it. Yet no sooner was war declared than we took its burden upon us in the spirit of idealism. We are fighting, as the Germans are fighting, for all that we hold dear and sacred. We prefer our own civilisation, our own methods of life to those which are reverenced by the professors and politicians of Berlin. We spare neither blood nor treasure. We are fighting not only for ourselves, but for all those of our race and speech who acclaim England for their Mother-country. In the marshalling of hosts who come thousands of miles across the sea to fight for our ideals and theirs, there are a pomp and circumstance the like of which history cannot show and which are as far from the common greed of commerce as the stars are from the earth. And Dr. Helfferich hopes that his dupes will believe him when he tells them that for the Englishman war is simply another form of business!

BROWSING ON RUMOURS.

Equally fantastic appears the Financial Minister's boast that for the Germans the war is the most sublime test of the moral and material strength of the people. The material strength of Germany is being put rudely to the test. It would perhaps have been wiser to leave the moral strength out of the question. All those Germans who are not in the firing line browse contentedly upon rumours of victory. No demand is made upon their fortitude, because not a hint of disaster is ever permitted to reach their guarded ear. They are free to indulge at their leisure the passion of hate, and to cherish a perfect confidence in the invincibility of their arms. What call, then, is made upon their moral strength? In the second place Dr. Helfferich would have been more prudent to forget the "moral strength" of Germany, because she has made a complete divorce between morality and war. She has accepted the doctrine of necessity in all its baldness. Treading under foot the ordinances of international law, she has massacred non-combatants, murdered hostages, battered churches and libraries, has indulged, in brief, all the passions of moral lawlessness which sway the savage. And in the midst of the grimmest crimes she clings proudly to the superstition that she can do no wrong, that she is still a model and exemplar of humanity to all the civilised people in the world.

THE VALOUR OF IGNORANCE.

How is it the Germany thus closes her eyes to the truth both at home and abroad? The solemn injunction, "Know thyself," has not descended on her from above. She is still in her own eyes a mystical and wonderful figure—a kind of mixture of Siegfried and Bismarck. Unhappily for her the nobility of Siegfried is but a blurred memory. And Germany if she has inherited Bismarck's cunning lacks the strength of blood and iron which were his boast. She worships a vain idol, herself, and fondly believing herself strong thinks that thereby all the virtues are added to her. "Where might is right," said Tacitus, speaking of the Germans, "self-control and righteousness are titles reserved for the stronger." A prophetic utterance which sets a fine edge upon the sword of Nemesis. For if right is based upon might alone the first hint of weakness turns what looked like virtue into vice and converts self-control and righteousness into mere empty boasts. And Germany, knowing not herself, knows not others. She has not the touchstone of experience by which she might try the character of her foes. Securely hypnotised by dreams of the past and hopes of the future, she eagerly believes all the flattering tales told by her worshippers. And thus she makes sure her own ruin. For as she overrates her own power, so she underrates the strength and purpose of the Allies. The cruel facts of failure and defeat are not abolished because the news of them is sternly excluded from her frontiers. As Lincoln said:—"You may fool some of the people all the time, you may fool all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." And presently the Germans will discover that Dr. Helfferich and his friends are no better than blind leaders of the blind, who will drive their hypnotised victims into the pit of destruction because they were too arrogant to reveal, too perverse to understand the truth of things as they are.

AN APPEAL TO WALES.

NEED FOR UNITY.

"WILL NOTHING BUT DISASTER TEACH US?"

"Will nothing but disaster teach us not to manufacture quarrels over matters of secondary concern, while the fate of European freedom is being settled on the battlefield?"

That is the question asked by Mr. Lloyd George in a letter to the Rev. Evan Jones, of Carnarvon, a prominent advocate of Disestablishment. The Chancellor vigorously defends the Welsh Church Suspensory Bill, and appeals to the patriotism and commonsense of Non-conformists in Wales for unity in the acceptance of the compromise.

The letter contains the following:

Neither of us wishes in the hour of triumph to do anything that would detract from the completeness or the goodfellowship of victory. If I thought the Government Bill would put in jeopardy the liberation of religion in Wales from State control I should have neither hand nor part in it. From any point of view it would be a senseless action for a man who had laboured long for an end to be willing to imperil the achievement when it was within his grasp.

A CLOSED CHAPTER.

One of the reasons which induced me to assent to a compromise was that I felt convinced that agreement on this Bill would remove the last chance which existed of the Welsh Disestablishment Act being repealed in the next Parliament. If the proposals of the Government are accepted by Welshmen in the spirit in which they are proposed, you may treat the long struggle for religious equality in Wales as a closed chapter. No party in the State would have the slightest chance of interesting the English constituencies in an agitation for repeal. Englishmen would be impatient of any effort to do so.

It is no use quoting the speeches of irresponsible and extreme men on the other side vowing their resolve to work for repeal in the next Parliament. There are men of that kind on both sides working for ends they have no chance of achieving in the next or any other Parliament.

I will believe that the Disestablishment Act is in some danger when Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne, the official leaders of the Tory Party, intimate their intention, notwithstanding the acceptance of this Bill, to brush aside the urgent work of their nation in the next Parliament, and to occupy its attention with a fierce contest and barren measure to repeal the Welsh Disestablishment Act. I feel confident they will not be guilty of perpetrating such a gross piece of practical folly.

I am sorry to have any difference with my friends on a question of political strategy—for there is nothing more involved—but I say unhesitatingly, after a fairly long experience of political life, that to refuse to assent to this settlement at this moment, or to enter into it in a grudging and querulous spirit, would be a blunder: and I was proud to see that you refused to adopt this short-sighted view of the duty of Welsh Nonconformity in the present emergency.

MANUFACTURED QUARRELS.

I wonder whether the urgent need for union in this terrible hour is even now fully appreciated by the nation. Will nothing but disaster teach us not to manufacture quarrels over matters of secondary concern whilst the fate of European freedom is being settled on the battlefield on which thousands of Welshmen have already fallen, and many thousands more are now facing death?

It is my sincere hope, in the highest interests of Wales, that the leaders of Welsh opinion shall not prove themselves to be very small men in a very big situation. Wales would suffer more from such an exhibition than from a dozen bills such as the Postponement Bill. I mean to save Wales from that reproach if I can.

It may be and is said: "Why should all the sacrifice fall on the Nonconformist section of the population?" That is exactly what it does not do. This Bill by no means accepts the full demand of the Church. The concession made is financially quite trivial. There is a guarantee that the Act must come into operation before any repealing measure could be proposed; but what is more important is the fact that this is the first Bill dealing with the question which the Conservative leaders have accepted. Once this measure is on the Statute Book it will become an addition, a buttress, to the Disestablishment Act.

Meanwhile there is a great task awaiting the churches. The drink system is a national menace, and we must have the help of all Christian communities if it is not to be allowed to engender disaster. The Government are inviting united help: they are getting it, and I implore Nonconformists not to be responsible for destroying united action in the cause of national sobriety.—Ever sincerely.

D. LLOYD GEORGE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE BANDORA DARGA DISPUTE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.)

1. SULEMAN HAJI USMAN, 2 JUSUB JAN MAHOMED, DISCIPLE OF PIR MAHOMED, SULTAN SAHIB, Appellants and Plaintiffs vs. SHEIKH ISMAIL SHEIKH OOSMAN SHANDOL AND FOUR OTHERS, Respondents and Defendants.

This was an appeal from the decree of the District Judge of Thana, who dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs.

The plaintiffs sued for a declaration that (1) all the property, moveable and immoveable received during the lifetime of Pir Saheb and afterwards as dedicated to the Darga and now in the possession of the defendants belong to the Darga and the defendants should be ordered to render an account; (2) for appointment of new trustees; (3) for a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from receiving the moveable property, and (4) for the framing of a scheme. The defendants contended in their written statement that both the first and second defendants managed the property as it belonged to their family.

The District Judge raised among others the following issues, whether any public religious or charitable trust had been created in respect of the property in suit or any portion of it and whether the certificate obtained by the plaintiffs was not defective in form and if it was what was the consequence. He held that no public, religious or charitable trust had been created and that the Collector's certificate as obtained by the plaintiffs was defective in form. He therefore dismissed the suit with costs. From this decree the plaintiffs preferred the present appeal.

At the hearing Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Pandya and Co., and Mr. Vajnik, appeared for the appellants.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the respondents 1 and 2.

JUDGMENT.

The following judgment was delivered by their Lordships:—

This was a suit brought in the name of the two plaintiffs Suleman Haji Usman and Jusub Jan Mahomed, purporting to be disciples of a certain pir for relief regarding an alleged Darga of the Pir Saheb said to be in the possession of the defendants, for a declaration that the Darga was the owner of all the moveable and immoveable property in the possession of the defendants; that the defendants were unfit to act as trustees; for a perpetual injunction against the defendants and that the plaintiffs or other persons might be appointed trustees in their place and put in possession of the property.

Under the authority of a Government Resolution the Collector of Thana was invested with the powers of the Advocate-General under section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code of 1882, and by virtue of section 157 of the Code of Civil Procedure of 1908, the powers conferred operate under the present Code in respect of sections 91 and 92. We are here concerned with section 92, subsection (2) of that section provides that "save as provided by the Religious Endowments Act of 1863, no suit claiming any of the reliefs specified in subsection (1) shall be instituted in respect of any such trust as is therein referred to except in conformity with the provisions of that subsection." This being a suit in respect of such a trust claiming reliefs specified in subsection (1) it can only be supported if brought in conformity with the provisions of section 92. It is sought to show that these provisions have been complied with by a communication from the Collector in reply to a petition addressed to him by the first plaintiff alone. That petition states that the petitioner as a member of the Mahomedan community, and especially a disciple of his Holiness Pir Mowlana Saheb wants to file a civil suit against the said heirs according to the Civil Procedure Code sections 92 and 93. "Your Honour's consent is necessary for the institution of the suit. The suit is to be filed in the name of the petitioner and another member of the Mahomedan community and disciple of the Pir Saheb, Jusub Jan Mahomed." The Collector's reply is as follows: The Collector doubts whether section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code applies to this case, but if the court holds that it does the Collector hereby declares his consent to the filing of a suit to claim any of the relief specified in section 92 which the Court may seem fit to grant."

Now in some High Courts it was considered, until the year 1908 that the provisions of section 539 were permissive and not imperative but that has never been the view of this High Court and the legislature by the enactment of subsection (2) of section 92 has made it clear that section 92 must be regarded as imperative.

PUBLIC OFFICER'S CAPACITY AS PROTECTOR OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Now the Collector under section 93 stands in the position with regard to his collectorate, of the Advocate-General in the Presidency town and the suit which requires his consent is a suit which he, if he thought fit would be competent to file in his own name as a public officer, whose duty is to protect public charities as the representative of the Crown in that capacity, and he has no right to consent to the institution of a suit by two persons claiming to have an interest in the trust, unless it is such a suit as he would consider himself to be justified in filing at the relation of such two persons in his own name. The duties of the Collector have been described by the Calcutta High Court in Sajedur Raja Chowdhuri v. Gour Mohundas Baishnab, 24 Cal., p. 418 It is there stated that the Collector is required to exercise his judgment in the matter before giving his consent to the institution of a suit. This view is borne out by the observations of Lord Eldon in ex-parte Spinner, 2 Mer. p. 45; 3 at p. 456. The Collector in giving his consent has to exercise his judgment in the matter and see, not only whether the persons suing are persons who have an interest in the trust, but also whether the trust is a public trust of the kind contemplated by the section, and whether there are "prima facie" grounds for thinking that there has been a breach of trust." The observations of Lord Eldon in "exparte Skinner" were as follows:—"It appears to me that such a petition as the present, supposing it to be properly within the scope of the Act of Parliament can receive no sanction from the signature of the Solicitor-General, he being competent to act as and in the place of the Attorney-General only when there is no such officer as an Attorney-General. The intention of the legislature in framing the Act, was to guard charitable trusts from abuse, and, for that purpose, to prevent such proceedings from being instituted as are too frequently instituted for no other reason than because it is known that the costs will be payable out of the charity funds. It was with this view that the legislature provided for the signature of the Attorney-General, or, in case of there being no Attorney, of the Solicitor-General; and I desire to have it understood, that no petition under the Act ought to receive that signature, except upon the same deliberation that it would be thought fit to the case, if it were presented in the shape of an information."

I may point out with reference to the powers of the Advocate-General which are vested in the Collector that it is an invariable practice in this Presidency for the Advocate-General, where he does not file the suit himself, to endorse his consent upon the plaint. If the Collector had followed this practice, he would perhaps have more clearly realised his responsibilities in the matter. The plaint is to a certain extent his plaint as it is launched under his sanction. It should only be such a plaint as he would feel justified in filing himself.

Now in the present case we agree with the learned District Judge that the Collector has not acted in the manner provided by the section. He has not indicated on the proceedings that the suit is filed with his consent, and in that respect has not followed the practice of the officer whose powers he is to discharge. But more important than that he has not even come to a conclusion that the suit is one which ought to be filed. He "doubts whether section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code applies to this case but if the Court holds that it does, the Collector hereby declares his consent to the filing of the suit to obtain any of the reliefs specified in section 92 which the Court may deem fit to grant." That is to say instead of consenting to the institution of a suit for certain definite reliefs, of which he approves, he leaves it to the Court to decide whether such a suit ought to be filed or not. We are of opinion that he has not discharged the powers conferred upon him, as intended by the legislature, and we, therefore, hold that the suit has not been filed in conformity with the provisions of section 92, and that the learned District Judge was right in dismissing it on that ground.

ON TWO SETS OF COSTS.

We are not, however, satisfied that the Judge was justified in awarding two sets of costs to the defendants, who had one and the same defence, and his award of costs has not been seriously defended by the learned counsel who appears for the respondents. We affirm the decree and dismiss the appeal with costs. There must be only one set of costs against the plaintiffs throughout.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

A special sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod presiding, when the following matters, among others were disposed of:—

Re Nanalal Bhogilal Sha.—Mr. J. D. Davar appeared on behalf of a creditor and moved absolute a rule for the committal of the insolvent in jail for failing to file his schedule.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and presented the schedule. He said that as the books were incomplete, the insolvent could not prepare his schedule in time.

His Lordship inquired why the Official Assignee had not taken action in the matter.

Mr. Davar said the Official Assignee had asked the creditor to take action.

His Lordship discharged the rule and ordered the schedule to be taken on file. He however, pointed out the duty of the Official Assignee to obtain this rule so that the estate might no be saddled with costs. In this case, he ordered the opposing creditors' costs to come out of the assets.

Re Mohsin bin Abdulla Rajab.—Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent applied for an adjournment (sine die) of the insolvent's application for discharge.

Mr. Jinnah, who appeared for the opposing creditor, said he had no objection to this application, provided the order he had obtained from the Court on a previous occasion for examination of certain witnesses on commission in Arabia was not prejudiced. The circumstances under which this application was made were that after the order for commission was made the insolvent had submitted a scheme of composition which would have to be considered. If the scheme was not approved, the commission would have to go.

On his Lordship wanting to know what the scheme was, Mr. Kapadia said it was to pay 16 annas in the rupee unedr an arrangement with the Official Assignee, who would first distribute the assets in his hands and for the balance a decree would be passed in his favour against the insolvent to be paid up by instalments from his future earnings.

His Lordship observed that this was not a scheme contemplated by the Act and dismissed the application.

Several applications for interim orders were disposed of, after which his Lordship considered uncontested applications for discharge. Only one man obtained his discharge, while that of several persons were suspended for periods varying from six months to two years.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Francis DeSouza with criminal breach of trust, in respect of gold bangles and other ornaments, valued about Rs. 96, belonging to Florina DeSouza. Mr. Bahmansha H. Darwala appeared for the camplainants, while Mr. DeSouza (Junior), pleader defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that she entrusted the accused, who had been on intimate terms with her, with her ornaments which he wanted for a friend of his to put on at a wedding. The accused failed to return the ornaments at the appointed time and put the complainant off from time to time. He went to Goa, and on his return to Bombay was arrested in connection with a case of theft of a chain and locket, belonging to the complainant. He had pledged bangles with a relation of his.

The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging the bangles were pledged with the consent of the complainant. He further alleged she had brought a false charge against him as he had refused to marry her.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was next charged, together with J. Fernandez, with the theft of a chain and locket. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment each.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

COMPLAINANTS' CASE CLOSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. G. Petit, secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, with Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, and Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji, was for the respondents.

Khan Bahadur Adarji Muncherji Dalal was further cross-examined by Mr. Payne. He said he was in favour of the admission of aliens into the Parsi community, under proper safeguards. He was dead against the crematorium idea and this had never been advocated by the Zoroastrian Conference as a body though some members of it might be in favour of it. He was an advocate of the reform of the Parsi Calendar, and of the curtailment of the number of days of the "muktad" ceremony. He had formed no opinion as to the proposed change in the funeral ceremonies. The present ceremonies he thought, were satisfactory.

You are a moderate reformer then?—You might take it any way you like from my evidence.

Continuing, witness said there was no difference of opinion at Broach regarding the Conference till Mr. J. J. Vimadalal's visit there. Mr. Vimadalal stirred up difference of opinion there and there was calm and quiet in the Parsi community at Broach before he came. In 1911 the Anjuman of Broach resolved without opposition not to send delegates to the Conference because they wanted to be neutral. This was after Mr. Vimadala's visit. There was no opposition to the protest against the Conference, but nine of the ten trustees of the Punchayat Funds declined to sign the protest. Several influential people and people in the front rank likewise refused to sign it and kept aloof from it. Many prominent people had not signed it but many other prominent people had also signed it. In 1911 and 1912 the Broach Anjuman refused to send delegates to the Conference and after 1912 they were not asked to send them.

After some more evidence had been recorded, Mr. Velinker said this closed the complainants' case.

THE "PARSI."

Mr. Pheroze Sorabji Talyarkhan, examined by Mr. Payne, said he was the managing director of the "Parsi." He managed the "Parsi," which was owned by a limited company of which the directors were Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. R. J. Tata, Sir D. Petit, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, and himself. The Company had seventeen shareholders, holding ninety shares. Not all the shareholders were more or less connected with the Zoroastrian Conference. The "Parsi" had a liberal policy and was a supporter of the Conference. It became a limited concern in 1912, before which it was a proprietory concern of witness and his brother.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said the "Parsi" was started in 1905 and had been pro-Juddin from the very beginning. It was not true that it was an organ of the Conference. It was not subsidised by the Conference and it had absolutely no connection with it as a body.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin, examined by Mr. Payne, said he was editor and proprietor of the Kaiser-i-Hind." He was assistant editor of the "Parsi" in April and May 1914. As such he at times received manuscripts of contributions to the paper. The article appearing in the issue of the "Parsi" of the 25th March, 1914, headed the "Rangoon Navjote" was contributed by Mr. Meherjibhoy Madon, father of Mr. Madon the advocate. The article of the 8th of April about the cancellation of the Anjuman meeting was contributed by Mr. D. M. Madon, the advocate. Some of the other articles were contributed by Mr. D. M. Madon.

The further hearing was adjourned till tomorrow.

TRAVANCORE COCHIN CHRISTIAN CONGRESS

FOURTH SESSION AT KOTTYAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAYAM, April 21.

The Travancore and Cochin Christian Congress commenced the fourth session here yesterday with Bishop Gill as President supported on the platform by six Bishops of the Syrian Church. Some 2,000 Christians from all parts of Travancore and Cochin attended. The Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates referred to the internal dissensions in the Syrian Church and suggested an appeal by the parties to the Anglican Bishops of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Travancore for settlement of religious disputes by arbitration. Bishop Gill then delivered the presidential address. A resolution of loyalty to the King-Emperor, the Maharajah of Travancore and the Rajah of Cochin was carried with acclamation, the whole assembly standing. The proceedings of the third session of the Congress were then read also letters and telegrams of congratulation from absent friends. Lectures on "the Christians and Tranvancore Government Service" were then given, the speakers dwelling on the inadequate representation of the Christians in Travancore Government Service and the extreme necessity for constitutional agitation.

AN INVOCATION TO HATE.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTBURST OF GERMAN MALICE.

An extraordinary invocation to the German people to Hate the English has been written by Lt.-Col. Kaden in the "Lille War Gazette" of March 5, a weekly newspaper issued by the Germans in Lille in German. It is called "Fire."

"As children many of us have played with it; some of us have seen an outbreak of fire. First a small tonguelike flame appears; it grows into a devastating fury of heat. We out here in the field have seen more than enough of it.

"But there is also the fire of joy, of sacred enthusiasm: It arose from sacrificial altars, from mountain heights of Germany, and lit up the heavens at the time of solstice and whenever the home countries were in danger. This year fires of joy shall flare from the Bismarck columns throughout the length and breadth of Germany, for on April 1, just one hundred years ago, our country's greatest son was born. Let us celebrate this event in a manner deep, far-reaching and mighty!

"Blood and Iron!

BUT ONE ENEMY.

"Let every German, man or woman, young or old, find in his heart a Bismarck column, a pillar of fire, now in these days of storm and stress. Let this fire, enkindled in every German breast, be a fire of joy, of holiest enthusiasm. But let it be terrible unfettered, let it carry horror and destruction! Call it hate! Let no one come to you with 'Love thine enemy!' We all have but one enemy, *England*!

"How long have we wooed her almost to the point of our own self-abasement. She would none of us, so leave to her the apostles of peace, the 'No War' disciples. The time has passed when we would do homage to everything English—our cousins that were!

"'God punish England!'—'May He punish her!' This is the greeting that now passes when Germans meet. The fire of this righteous hate is all aglow.

GOD PUNISH ENGLAND!

"You men of Germany from East and West, forced to shed your blood in the defence of your homeland through England's infamous envy and hatred of Germany's progress, feed the flame that burns in your souls. We have but one War-cry, 'God punish England!' Hiss this to one another in the trenches, in the charge, hiss as it were the sound of licking flames. Behold in every dead comrade a sacrifice forced from you by this accursed people. Take tenfold vengeance for each hero's death!

"You German people at home, feed this fire of hate!

"You mothers, engrave this in the heart of the babe at your breast!

TEACH HATE!

"You thousands of teachers to whom millions of German children look up with eyes and hearts, teach Hate, unquenchable Hate! You homes of German learning, pile up the fuel on this fire! Tell the nation that this hate is not un-German, that it is not poison for our people. Write in letters of fire the name of our bitterest enemy. You guardians of the truth, feed this sacred Hate!

"You German fathers, lead your children up to the high hills of our home-land, at their feet our dear country bathed in sunshine. Your women and children shall starve: bestial, devilish conception. England wills it! Surely all that is in you rises against such infamy!

"Listen to the ceaseless song of the German forest, behold the fruitful fields like rolling seas, then will your love for this wondrous land find the right words. 'Hate, unquenchable Hate! Germany, Germany above all!'

"Let it be inculcated in your children, and it will grow like a landslide, irresistible, from generation to generation.

HATE, HATE, HATE!

"You fathers, proclaim it aloud over the billowing fields, that the toiling peasant below may hear you, that the birds of the forest may fly away with the message: into the land that echoes from German cliffs send it reverberating like the clanging of bells from tower to tower throughout the countryside: 'Hate, Hate, the accursed English. Hate!'

"You masters, carry the flame to your workshops; axe and hammer will fall the heavier when arms are nerved by this Hate.

"You peasants, guard this flame, fan it anew in the hearts of your toilers that the hand may rest heavy on the plough that throws up the soil of our homeland.

"What Carthage was to Rome, England is to Germany.

"For Rome as for us it is a question of 'to be or not to be.'

"May our people find a faithful mentor like Cato. His *ceterum censeo, Carthaginem esse delendam* for us means

"'GOD PUNISH ENGLAND.'"

BELGIUM RED CROSS RELIEF FUND.

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 137,029-9-1 H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur Rs. 7,500, The Principal, Saint Peters School, Mazagon. (being savings of the Children of the School) Rs. 34-10-1, The Asstt: Auditor & Acctt: in charge Cash Office, G. I. P. Railway Company. (being the amount of usual Grant to wards the purchase of Prize Books and foregone by the Children of the Company's School at Sholapur. Rs. 85, Anonymous Rs. 20,157-1-0, Sympathiser Rs. 50. Total Rs. 164 856-4-2.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Malacca on the 20th instant.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 19th instant, and is due here on the 23rd instant.

S. S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 19th instant.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C. 9

MEN OF THE FUTURE.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS WHO WILL LEAD TO VICTORY.

Prof. Spenser Wilkinson, Professor of Military History at Oxford, gives his hopes for victory in this war based on the kind of men who are now second lieutenants.

"The fate of the country is in the hands of the new second lieutenants," he writes in the "Westminster Gazette." "Generally speaking, they have worked with a will. They have had some needless difficulties to overcome. They have not had all the help which might have been given them. But they are the kind of young men who know how to help themselves and who overcome difficulties. I think they are better men, with more resource and keener wits, than their German counterparts, and therefore that their platoons will be more effective as fighting bodies than the German platoons That is the basis of my hopes for victory.

THE FIGHTING UNITS.

"Everything depends upon the effectual fighting power of the units with which her forces in the field are being and will be increased. The fighting power of a body of men is made up partly of their individual skill in the use of thir weapons and in movements, and partly of their cohesion or discipline, skill being a matter of instruction and practice, and discipline a matter of the leading.

"On the battlefield the units are sections and platoons. A section is a group of a dozen men under a non-commissioned officer, and a platoon is made up of four sections commanded by a lieutenant or second lieutenant. A company is a tiny army of four platoons, its general being the captain. The actual fighting with the bullet and the bayonet is in present-day warfare in the hands of the platoon and section leaders. They are the authorities in immediate connection with the men. If they can teach and lead their men those men will be skilled and disciplined.

"Since the war began I have had the opportunity of seeing something of the second lieutenants, the young men who have left their professions, their colleges, or their offices to become officers of the Territorials or of the new, so-called, Regular regiments They are the pick of the young men of the country. I think that in natural qualifications to be officers they are, on the whole, superior to any body of young men that ever joined an army.

"When the war began I had been five years a member of the Board at Oxford which selected or recommended the University candidates for commissions. I was from the beginning dissatisfied with the system. Any undergraduate could obtain commission provided that he joined the Officers' Training Corps, that he went for a few weeks into training with a Regular battalion, that he passed certain easy examinations in military subjects, and that he took a degree. The military examinations were allowed to count towards the degree. In other words, the University relaxed its requirements in its own branches of study in favour of army candidates. The Oxford candidates were therefore not types of Oxford's best training. They were young men for whose benefit Oxford had lowered her minimum standard.

WHAT BRAINS CAN DO.

"Then came the war. Almost immediately all our young men at Oxford applied for commissions—and all but those who failed to pass the doctor obtained them. Thus, whereas before August, 1914, Oxford used to give to the Army a small percentage of her passmen, as soon as the war began she poured into the Army all but a small percentage, not only of her passmen but of her honours men. The more brilliant they were in their studies and in their games the keener they were to go and fight. Cambridge and all the other Universities have had the same experience. What these keen young men can do in the way of picking up knowledge and skill is little short of marvellous. The clever men learn in a month as much as the passmen in a year. The brilliant athletes develop, in the way of skill, powers which their less gifted comrades will never acquire at all."

FAMOUS WAR HORSES.

MILITARY HONOURS FOR WELLINGTON'S CHARGER.

One probable result of the introduction of mechanical vehicles into warfare will be the abolition of the old custom of cherishing the memory of famous war horses. When generals conducted campaigns on horseback, before the advent of the field staff motor-car, their favourite charges used to receive many honours. When a statue of Lord Kitchener was erected at Calcutta, the famous soldier arranged that the sculptor should picture him mounted on a stone reproduction of his favourite horse Democrat, which carried him through many important campaigns. Wellingston's famous charger Copenhagen, when he died, was buried with full military honours. The Iron Duke's horse was a magnificent chestnut, and he carried his master many hundreds of miles in Spain and at the Battle or Toulouse.

"If he fed," said the Duke, "it was on standing corn as I sat in the saddle."

The remains of Napoleon's famous white stallion Marengo are preserved at the Royal United Service Institution, whilst another of Bonaparte's steeds, which he purchased at St. Helena, and bore the name of King George figures in many famous paintings. The horse which Lord Ronald rode in the Balaclava charge was cherished by his family until its death, when a tombstone was erected over its grave. A horse named Traveller, which gained fame in the American Civil War as the favourite charger of General Robert E. Lee, is now a popular exhibit in a museum at Virginia, its skelton having been carefully preserved in a glass case.

AN ENGLISH BISHOP ON RUSSIA.

Dr. Bury, the author of "Russian Life Today," is an English bishop to whose lot it has fallen to minister to the many isolated and remote English communities in Northern Russia and in Siberia. Incidentally he has seen a great deal of Russian life and has read a great many books written by Englishmen about Russian life. It is a good volume of impressions says "The Times" written with sympathy, literary gusto, and the cheerful simplicity of a man of God.

The best part of the book is that wherein the author tells of the Russian clergy, of the religious life of Russia and of his own religious visitations. He wanders to distant Tuimen, not far from the Siberian tundra, to the Altai Mountains on the frontier of China, the Akmolinsky steppes on the fringe of the Central Asian desert. Anon he is at Petrograd and chatting with the Tsar, or in Warsaw and discussing the [illegible] ings of once baptized Jews. [illegible] went he was received most hospitably and warmly by the Russian clergy. To quote an amusing record of how the bishop met an old abbot at a monastery in the far north of Siberia. He met the abbot apparently by chance, and when he announced that he was a bishop of the English Church—

The effect was extraordinary.

"An English bishop! Did you say?" said the abbot. "Only to think of it! And I in my dirty clothes like any common labourer! And I am the abbot! I beg of you! Oh- yes, I must insist. Do not deny me. Enter my humble house, and let me feel, even if you only take a seat upon a chair for a moment, that I have entertained you!"

Such hospitable intent was to be withstood and we went into his small abode and found ourselves in a very bare and cheerless-looking parlour with stiff chairs and a bare table upon which stood a conventional and faded little basket of wax flowers. On looking round we saw the good abbot had disappeared so we sat down hoping he had not gone off to order food; but in an incredibly short time as if he had been a lightning-change artist, he was back again. And what a transformation! The dirty and faded brown cassock was gone and a flowing rich black robe had taken its place, a black mitre with dependent veil was upon his head, a magnificent chain and cross hung from his neck, and, thoroughly satisfied with his change, he looked as though he were saying, "Now we meet upon equal terms!" His boyish delight was good to see as he said:—

"Now let me welcome you and greet you" and he kissed me as other bishops had done."

Such embraces are no light ordeal as the good clergy never shave or cut their hair. But what of that, if one can feel as I did that day, when driving off and waving our adieux, that one had been breathing apostolic air, and had been very near in the spirit to "Peter and John"?

The bishop has a warm admiration for the Russian clergy and ejaculates now and then after descriptions of his meetings with one or other of them such phrases as "the dear old Saint!" For the rest he tells in an interesting way how he celebrated the first early Holy Communion beyond the Urals; how he collaborated with a Russian priest in the consecrating of a piece of Siberian steppe to be a God's Acre for the employees of the Spassky copper mine; how he said to the Tsar, "I've brought the Tsarevitch a little present, sir," and took out of his pockets some simple puzzles made of wood and steel. He gives a good impression of the Emperor Nicholas the Second, and has interesting things to say of the Grand Duke Nicholas, of the pitiful and ghastly murder of the Grand Duke Serge committed by the revolutionaries, and of the sainthood of his widow, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth. A pleasant volume, not a profound study or a book of reference, but a few hours of joyful garrulity committed to paper by a man whose service of God has led him into interesting ways.

MRS. ROCKEFELLER.

HER DEATH.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller died in Mail week. It speaks much for the genuine happiness in which Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller lived that since the day of their marriage in 1864 throughout a fiercely criticised life during which the likes and dislikes, the heartaches and the hopes of everybody connected with them have been dragged ruthlessly into the limelight and splash-headlined, there has never been a suggestion that the millionaire and his wife lived otherwise than in perfect harmony. Mr. Rockefeller once said:—"Had it not been for my wife's business sagacity and her clear insight into affairs I would be a poor man." Mrs. Rockefeller had the ability to understand and the capacity to criticise her husband's business moves, and he has said on several occasions that he never made a big "deal" without first asking her advice. It has been said that Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller were lovers as school children. This adds a tinge of homely romance to a partnership full of the romance of dollars It is certainly true that they attended the same school and married when Mr Rockefeller was twenty-two years of age When the millionaire "to" be started his career in an unambitious way his wife kept the books and entered up all his business concerns. As book-keeper and partner she had unique opportunities of helping Mr. Rockefeller to widen the score of his undertakings. Then other book-keepers arrived, and she became a confidential adviser. Mr. Rockefeller himself has called her a "fortune builder."

A Calcutta telegram states:—

A dacoity was committed in the house of Babu Sudha Madhob Chatterjee president of the Punchayat of Dhora, Magrahat in the Diamond Harbour Sub-division, on the night of Saturday last. It appears that while Chatterjee and the inmates of his house were asleep some persons called from outside that he was urgently wanted by the local Sub-inspector of Police. As he came out some six or seven dacoits dragged him back into the house, and told him that they had come to plunder his house. They demanded the keys of his iron safes which were handed over to them. After ransacking the house the dacoits decamped with cash and jewellery of considerable value.

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POONA RACES.

BIG MEETING PROSPECTUS.

Last year's experiment of distributing the various big events throughout the season's racing apparently did not prove a success. The Western India Turf Club have therefore this year reverted to the traditional Big Meeting, running over seven fixtures, commencing on September 2nd and terminating of September 25th.

One or two innovations have been introduced, the chief one being the re-appearance of the Country Bred class, for which two events have been framed—the Country Bred Produce Plate and the Ahmednagar Plate. The Stewards must have been promised a fair amount of support before deciding on [illegible]; the class was strenuously catered for in the past, but had to be abandoned owing to the limited number of animals available which had any pretensions to racing form. An incentive has recently been given to encourage the breed, and as fair hefts have been got together at some of the up-country fixtures, they may be attracted to Poona and will probably provide fair sport. One or two of the G. R. closed races have been eliminated from the programme, notably in the 14.2 all pony class, and the events allotted to the Arab class: otherwise the conditions of the races are very much what they were last year. The Cecil Gray Plate has been revived and is appropriated to the newly landed arab division. The Purundhar Plate, which was a steeplechase last year, has been turned over to Arabs in the 3rd divisions, a handicap over 1¼ miles.

FIRST MEETING.

1ST DAY, THURSDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses.
Distance.—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 10; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs. 10 in addition for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 28th August; and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 30th August, 1915. Handicap will be published by 8 a.m., on Monday, 30th August, 1915.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
For Horses.
W. A. and C.
Allowances.—Horses which since 31st March, 1913, have not won flat race or races of an aggregate value of Rs. 17,000, 7 lbs; Rs. 12,000 12 lbs; Rs. 9,000, 16, lbs; Rs. 4,000, 21 lbs.
Distance.—1 mile.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 70; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 100; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close,) Rs. 120; with Rs. 40 in addition for horses not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 30th August, 1915.

THE CRITERION.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over, since 31st March, 1913.
W. A. and C. reduced 14 lbs.
Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1913, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over; once, 4 lbs; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over, 4 lbs.; of Rs. 8,000 or over, 7 lbs; in addition to the above penalties.
Allowance.—Maidens, 5 lbs.
Distance.—7 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 30; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close,) Rs. 40; with Rs. 20 more for horses not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 30th August, 1915.

THE POONA DERBY.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over previous to 1st January, 1915.
W. A. reduced 10 lbs.
Penalties.—Winners since 31st December, 1914, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or since 31st March, 1913, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 or over, 4 lbs; twice of race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7 lbs; oftener of race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12 lbs; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over, 16 lbs. (Not accumulative.)
Allowance.—Maidens, 4 lbs; Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4 lbs; Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1914, direct from country of foaling, 4 lbs in addition to any landing allowance.
Distance.—1¼ miles.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 45; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 65; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs.90, with Rs. 35 in addition for horses not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 30th August, 1915.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, 1,000; third, Rs. 500.
For Arabs inported direct from country of foaling on or since 1st July 1914.
W. A. reduced 7 lbs (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.)
Penalties.—Winners once, 4 lbs; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 10lbs.
Winner of the Melton Plate or Second Dealers' Plate (Bombay 1915) 7 lbs. in addition to above penalties.
Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.
Distance 1¼ miles.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 25; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 35; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 50; with Rs. 25 more for horses not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 30th August, 1915.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.
For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over previous to 1st January, 1915.
14 hands to carry 8st. 7 lbs W. I.
Penalties.—Winners since 31st December, 1914, of flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over, or since 31st March, 1913, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 4lbs; twice of race value Rs. 1,200 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 7 lbs; oftener of race value Rs. 1,200 or over or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 or over, 12lbs. (Not accumulative.)
Allowance.—Maidens, 4 lbs.
Distance.—7 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close). Rs. 30; with Rs. 15 in addition for ponies not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 30th August, 1915.

2ND DAY, SATURDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—A Cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; and third, Rs. 1,000.
For Horses W. A. & C.
Allowances.—Horses which have not since 31st March, 1913, won flat race or races of an aggregate value of Rs. 17,000, 7lbs.; Rs. 12,000, 12lbs.; Rs. 9,000, 16lbs.; Rs. 4,000, 21lbs.
Distance.—1¼ miles.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 60; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 80; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 110; with Rs. 40 in addition for horses not struck out before 12 noon, on Friday, 3rd September, 1915.

THE POONA PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
For Horses. W. A. & C.
Allowances.—Horses which have not since 31st March, 1913, won flat race or races of an aggregate value of Rs. 17,000, 7lbs.; Rs. 12,000, 12lbs.; Rs. 9,000, 16lbs.; Rs. 4,000, 21lbs.
Distance.—About 5 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 50; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 75; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 100; with Rs. 40 in addition for horses not struck out before 12 noon, on Friday, 3rd September, 1915.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.
A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Thursday, 2nd September, and Rs. 15 in addition if not struck out before 12 noon, on Friday, 3rd September, 1915.

THE COUNTRY BRED PRODUCE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
For Country Bred Horses.
W. A. reduced 10 lbs.
Penalties.—Winners of a flat race value Rs 500 or over once 4lbs.; twice of a race value Rs. 500 or over or of a race value Rs. 1,000 or over 7lbs.; thrice of a race value Rs. 500 or over or of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over 12lbs.
Winners of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 5,000 or over 7lbs.; in addition to above penalties.
Distance.—1 mile.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 30; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 40; with Rs. 20 more for horses not struck out before 12 noon, on Friday, 3rd September, 1915.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.
For Arabs.
W. A. reduced 10lbs.
Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1913, of flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 12,000 or over, 7lbs.; in addition to above penalties.
Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1914, direct from the country of foaling, 4lbs., in addition to any landing allowance.
Distance.—1¼ miles.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 30; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 45; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 60; with Rs. 25 in addition for horses not struck out before 12 noon, on Friday, 3rd September, 1915.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200.
A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Distance.—1 mile.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs 10; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., Thursday, 2nd September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before 12 noon on Friday, 3rd September, 1915.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.
For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over previous to 1st January, 1915.
14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I.
Penalties.—Winners since 31st December, 1914, of flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over, or since 31st March 1913, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 4lbs.; twice of race value Rs. 1,200 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 7lbs.; oftener of race value Rs. 1,200 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over, 12lbs. (Not accumulative.)
Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs. Ponies landed on or since 1st July, 1914, direct from country of foaling, 4lbs. in addition to any landing allowance.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 30; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 45; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 60; with Rs. 25 in addition for ponies not struck out before 12 noon on Friday, 3rd September, 1915.
N. B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Friday 3rd September, 1915, at the Race Course, Poona.

3RD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses.
Distance.—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 10; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs 10 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 4th September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 6th September, 1915.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
A Handicap for Horses.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 30; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 45; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 60; with Rs. 25 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 4th September, and Rs. 25 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 6th September, 1915.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Distance.—1 mile.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July Rs. 15; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 4th September, and Rs. 15 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 6th September, 1915.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under; 14 hands to carry 8st. 7lbs. W. I.
Penalties.—Winners, since 31st March, 1913, of flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs 7,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties.
Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs.; Ponies landed on or since 1st July, 1914, direct from country of foaling, 4lbs. in addition to any landing allowance.
Distance.—7 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 40; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 60; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 80; with Rs 30 in addition for ponies not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 6th September, 1915.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.
For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under imported direct from country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1914.
14 hands to carry 8st. 7lbs. W. I. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.)
Penalties.—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs.
Winner of the Melton Plate or Second Dealers' Plate (Bombay 1915) 7lbs.; in addition to above penalties.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 25; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 35; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 50; with Rs. 25 in addition for ponies not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 6th September, 1915.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200.
A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Distance.—About 5 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 10; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs. 5 more for ponies not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 4th September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 6th September, 1915.

THE STAND PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
A High Weight Handicap for Horses.
Distance.—1 mile.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 30; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 45; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close,) Rs. 60; with Rs. 25 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 8th September, and Rs. 25 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 9th September, 1915.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Distance.—About 5 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 24th August, (when the race will close), Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 8th September, and Rs 15 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 9th September, 1915.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—A Cup value Rs. 1,00; presented by H. H. Lord Willingdon, G. C. I. E., and Rs. 12,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 9,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
A Handicap for Arabs.
Distance.—R. C. and distance.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 50; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 75; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 100; with Rs. 35 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 8th September, and Rs.35 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 9th September, 1915.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200.
A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Distance.—1½ miles.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 10; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 8th September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 9th September, 1915.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.
Distance.—About 5 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 more for ponies not struck out before 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 8th September, and Rs. 15 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 9th September, 1915.

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200.
A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 10; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs. 5 more for ponies not struck out before 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 8th September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 9th September. 1915.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.
†A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.
Distance.—1¼ miles.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 27th July, Rs. 10; Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 24th August (when the race will close,) Rs. 20; with Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 8th September, and Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 9th September, 1915.
†This race will not be divided.
N B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 9th September, 1915, at the Race Course, Poona.

SECOND MEETING.

1ST DAY, SATURDAY 18TH SEPTEMBER

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses.
Distance.—About 2 miles over 8 flights.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 10; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs. 10 more for horses not struck out before 7 p. m., on Saturday, 11th September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 16th September, 1915.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
A Handicap for Horses.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 50; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 75; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 100; with Rs. 40 more for horses not struck out before 7 p. m., on Saturday, 11th September, and Rs. 40 in addition if not struck before 4 p. m. on Thursday, 16th September, 1916.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 11th September, and Rs. 15 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 16th September, 1915.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Distance.—1 mile.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 11th September, and Rs. 15 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 16th September, 1915.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—A Cup value Rs. 1,000; and Rs. 8,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.
Distance.—1¼ miles.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 30; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 45; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 60; with Rs. 25 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 11th September and Rs. 25 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 16th September, 1915.

THE CURSETJI DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.
A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.
Distance.—1 mile.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 30; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 40; with Rs 15 more for ponies not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 11th September, and Rs. 20 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 16th September, 1915.

THE ARAB FLYING PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200.
A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 10; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 11th September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 16th September, 1915.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—A Cup value Rs. 1,000; and Rs. 8,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.
Distance.—1¼ miles.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 30; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 45; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 60; with Rs. 25 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 11th September and Rs. 25 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 16th September, 1915.

THE CURSETJI DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.
A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.
Distance.—1 mile.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 30; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 40; with Rs 15 more for ponies not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 11th September, and Rs. 20 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 16th September, 1915.

THE ARAB FLYING PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200.
A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 10; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 11th September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 16th September, 1915.

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200.
A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Distance.—1 mile.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 10; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs. 5 more for ponies not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 11th September and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 16th September, 1915.
N. B.—Handicap for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 16th September, 1915, at the Race Course, Poona.

2ND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
A High Weight Handicap for Horses.
Distance.—7 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 35; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 45; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 60; with Rs. 25 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 18th September, and Rs. 25 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 20th September, 1915.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Distance.—1¼ miles.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 18th September, and Rs. 15 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 20th September, 1915.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000.
A Handicap for Horses.
Distance.—1¼ miles.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 50; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 75; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 100; with Rs. 40 more for horses not struck out before 7 p. m., on Saturday, 11th September, and Rs. 40 in addition if not struck before 4 p. m. on Thursday, 16th September, 1916.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 11th September, and Rs. 15 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 16th September, 1915.

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200.
A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Distance.—About 5 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August Rs. 10; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 18th September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 20th September, 1915.

THE MEKRAN PLATE, DIVISION I.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.
THE MEKRAN PLATE, DIVISION II.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.
A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 10; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Saturday, 18th September, and Rs 5 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 20th September, 1915.
N. B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Monday, 20th September, 1915, at the Race Course, Poona.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,000.
A Handicap for Horses.
Distance.—R. C. and Distance.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 40; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 60; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 80; with Rs 30 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 22nd September, and Rs 30 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 23rd September, 1915.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.
A High Weight Handicap for Horses.
Distance.—About 5 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 30; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 45; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 60; with Rs. 25 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 22nd September, and Rs. 25 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 23rd September, 1915.

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,0000; third, Rs. 1,000; For Arabs.—W. A. (1¼ Mile Scale.)
Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 7lbs Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1914, direct from country of foaling, 4 lbs. in addition to any landing allowance.
Distance.—R. C. and Distance.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 45; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 65; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close,) Rs. 90; with Rs. 35 in addition for horses not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 23rd September, 1915.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division.
Distance.—1 mile.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close,) Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 22nd September, and Rs. 15 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 23rd September, 1915.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.
A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 20; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 30; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close,) Rs. 40; with Rs. 15 more for ponies not struck out before 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 22nd September, and Rs. 20 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 23rd September, 1915.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200.
A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Distance.—1¼ miles.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 10; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 22nd September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 23rd September, 1915.

THE MECCA PLATE.—Winner, 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200.

A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Entrance.—Tuesday, 10th August, Rs. 10; Tuesday, 24th August, Rs. 15; Tuesday, 31st August (when the race will close), Rs. 20; with Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out before 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 22nd September, and Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 23rd September, 1915.
N. B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m., on Thursday, 24th September 1915, at the Race Course, Poona.

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4000 TWILL SHIRTS
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All Men's Sizes.
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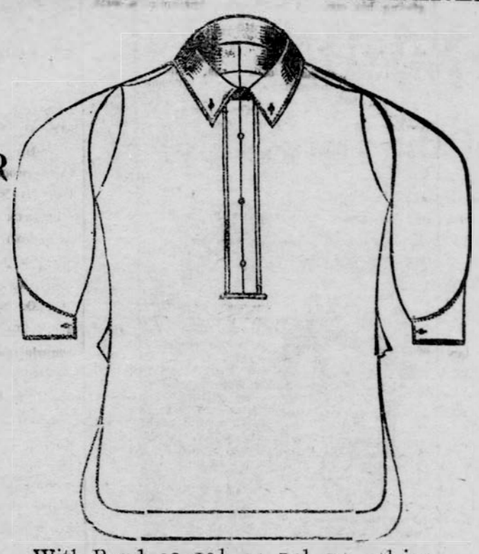
Rs. 8-15.
SEND FOR A SAMPLE SHIRT
your big order will soon follow.



With Band, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½ ins.
With Band, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½ in.
Polo collar, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½ ins,
Polo collar, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½ ins.

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All Men's Sizes
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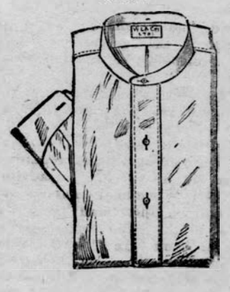

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The biggest value ever offered in cool comfortable absorbent Twill Shirts. The price is low but nothing has been taken out of the shirt to make it so. Full sizes in every case, well cut and well made.

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SEND YOUR ORDERS TO DEPT. C. A., AND SEND TO-DAY.

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REMARKABLE RESULTS FOLLOWS USE OF SIMPLE FORMULA.

During the last few years a simple hair-growing formula has appeared on several occasions in leading publications, and has aroused a great deal of interest, not only on account of its simplicity and inexpensiveness, but also because of the remarkable results so uniformly reported from its use. Increased growths of from one to three inches a month, disappearance of dandruff in one to three days and the stopping of falling hair in the same time, making harsh, dry, brittle hair soft, luxuriant and glossy, etc., etc., are of such frequent occurrence that it is not surprising to learn that this popular and well-known formula, which calls

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The Scent of the Lotus Lily.

The perfume of the Lotus flower—renowned symbol of sweet scents—surpassing all others in delicacy and charm, Hasu-no-Hana is dainty, lasting and wonderfully refreshing.

Try a bottle at once and enjoy this fragrant luxury.

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Of all Chemists & Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

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"A Commercial War is Raging" but with all the violent attacks of a multitude of competitors
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Alpha	,,	,,	,,	3 4
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Russian style	Plain	Per 100	Rs.	3 4
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The finest growths of Macedonian (Turkish) leaf tobaccos are in our possession and regular supplies are coming in freely, hence our usual prices are maintained.

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25% REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

On account of our having received a large consignment of fresh goods from England we have decided to allow a special 25% discount on our lists of Electric Novelties and Electric Belts for one month only—April 1915. This discount will be withdrawn from 1st May 1915.

Send for lists and hurry up orders. Those having our lists already in hand should send in orders without any loss of time.

EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING COMPANY.
KARACHI.

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 8/- MARTIN, Chemist SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

POLAND'S TRAGEDY.

M. PADEREWSKI ON HIS "MISSION" TO LONDON.

M. Paderewski is on a mission in London of the highest patriotism. He is a son of Poland, who has taken to heart the sufferings of his countrymen, and he desires to appeal to the generosity of Englishmen. He will not speak of "a visit" to London. His object is something more sacred, more intimately connected with the deepest desire of his heart. It is nothing less than a mission which he has undertaken, an embassy of mercy and loving-kindness on behalf of a Poland which is being bled to death by the most savage and destructive war which has ever been waged East or West.

A representative of "The Daily Telegraph" found M. Paderewski in grave and serious mood, paler perhaps than of yore, with a look on his face that could only be described as spiritual—the look of a man who has set himself a task which is to occupy all the qualities of a sensitive and emotional nature. Time has silvered the brown hair and added lines to the fine chiselling of his face.

M. PADEREWSKI'S MISSION.

"Let me say," began M. Paderewski, "that I am grateful to "The Daily Telegraph" for giving me the opportunity of appealing to the generous British public for some help for my distressed compatriots. I know that many, very many, appeals have been made, and still are being made. But its sympathy, which always takes a practical form where there is real need, is, I know, inexhaustible.

"I want to ask the British public to help materially to save as many people from famine as is possible. The whole of the country which is the scene of the war on the Eastern front is in size equal to England and Scotland together. It has been laid waste. There are only a few cities and towns which have not been occupied by the invading armies which have escaped some measure of destruction and from which the inhabitants have not fled. There are over 200 towns and boroughs and 7,500 villages which have been destroyed. It may be hard for you to realise this in England, for you do not get much news of what is really going on. But it is true. These centres have ceased to exist. Seventeen million people are enduring in some form or other the horrors of this gigantic struggle, and over famine. Very many of them are actually 10,000,000 are directly menaced by dying from hunger. In some districts, as I have told you, the forests are filled with people who have fled there only to die. In Poland, Galicia, and the old provinces now belonging to Russia the material losses thorough the war are estimated at over £500,000,000. Agricultural work has almost come to a standstill, and except in Lodz and the district of Lodz all the factories have stopped.

"We are practically surrounded by enemies. Out of the whole territory of Russian Poland probably four-fifths is occupied by Austrian and Prussian armies.

"Some time ago we formed a committee in Switzerland to help the victims of the war, and for the purpose of giving effect to our efforts we appealed to all compatriots who are Austrian and Prussian subjects to help us. We secured the services of some members of the Prussian and of the Austrian Parliament who are Poles, and we have been able to give some relief.

"In carrying out this humanitarian work we are making no difference or distinction between Catholics, Jews, and Protestants, or others. Individuals of all religions and races are being treated alike. Representatives of the Protestant and Jewish faith sit together on our committee, working in harmony for the alleviation of the distress.

A LONDON COMMITTEE.

"Now I have come on to London to endeavour to form a committee here, and I am deeply grateful and proud to be able to tell you that I have everywhere met with the greatest possible kindness and help. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith, the Russian Ambassador, and Mr. Arthur Balfour, your late Prime Minister, are among the first to permit me to write their names on the list, together with Cardinal Bourne, the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Lloyd George, the Marchioness of Ripon, Lord and Lady Islington Lord and Lady Charles Berresford Mr. Sargent, and Sir Edward Elgar.

"Let me say at once that this list is far from complete. I hope to enlist the support of many other distinguished ladies and gentlemen during my stay. Perhaps I should not give you my list until it is complete, but I am sure that the eminent individuals whom I still hope to invite upon the committee wil understand that I intend no discourtesy. It is all a question of getting about to see them. I am going round from morning till night. It is hard work, but the response is everywhere so kind and so encouraging that I sufier no fatigue. I have not met with a single refusal.

"As soon as the London committee is completed we hope to hold a public meeting, perhaps at the Queen's Hall under the chairmanship of some gentleman of the highest distinction, at which we hope to make known the distress of the Polish nation.

"In its inhuman savagery and desolation the present war exceeds the horrors of the Thirteen Years, or the Thirty Years' War, and the Polish nation is being torn to pieces."

A LAST QUESTION.

"One other question, maestro," asked his interviewer, as he rose to go.

"Are you going to give another recital in London, yourself, to help the great mission of mercy you have come upon? May "The Daily Telegraph" promise your innumerable admirers in London the pleasure of once more hearing you play in London?"

"No!" replied M. Paderewski, "I am afraid not. I cannot let you promise that. I have not touched the piano for six months; not since the war broke out. I was then deep in a composition, and I tried to go on with my work. But day after day and week after week came stories of the horrors of war. It seemed as if the world was in flames; and whole nations were groaning. I could not go on with my composition. I could not even go on with my playing.

"How could I do so, knowing that thousands and thousands of my countrymen are starving and that hundreds of miles of what was once peaceful country have been devasted and desolated by war. If you could drive through the towns and through the country roads and villages, you would find them deserted and silent. Those who cannot fight have fled. They have fled to the forests, and there hundreds of them are perishing for want of sustenance. They are perishing there now, now at this moment. The tragedy of it all has taken hold of me. Others may play. I cannot—not at present. My hands have grown stiff. It would take three or four months' hard practice before I should care to play in public again.

"My hands"—and here the master out stretched the sensitive but powerful finger that had been lying clenched on the desk before him—"my hands are given to other work."

"How can I play when my compatriots are dying?"

These were the great artist's final words.

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Chikurline stands the foremost of all hair oils by winning numerous certificates and first class medals.

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(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

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our success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in

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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.

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Price per bottle of 25 pills Rs. 1/4.
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V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

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All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

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Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
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Branch—Watson's Hotel

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI, of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
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CAMPAIGN WATCHES

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EVERYDAY WEAR

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BREECHES & SHIRTMAKERS & CLOTHING CONTRACTORS.

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Indigo Blue Serge.
To measure
from Rs. 25.

TROUSERS
The choicest designs in smart Cashmeres and Worsteds.
To measure
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Button three, a splendid style for business wear
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◆ Superior Finish ◆ High-grade Trimmings ◆ Moderate Charges. ◆ Latest Styles.

The New "Linked" One button Lounge Suit
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To measure
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Made and cut in perfect style from all the latest Materials.

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A distinctive style, striking an entirely new note
To measure
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Use . . . . . .
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Glare Protector,
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With neutral tinted Lenses,
PRICE

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With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
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White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
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Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
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RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

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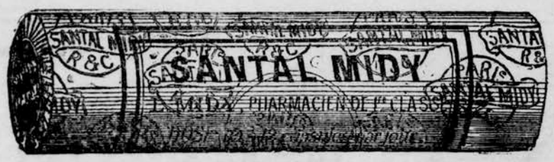

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A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

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of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

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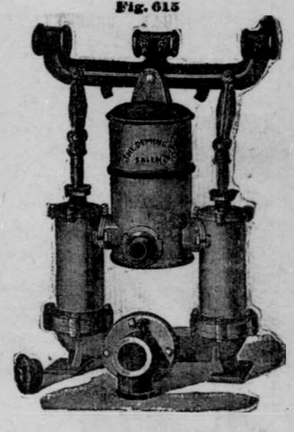
Fig. 615



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PER DOZEN Rs. 3-12.

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As. 12 PER DOZEN

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